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We received one dozen by
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Quickest Delivery Service in This Town

PLUSH AND VELVET HATS

In all the fashionable shapes for fall,
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FOURANTS

119 S. Tejon Phone 2103

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Forecast
Colorado Local: thunder showers
Monday and Tuesday.

The following meteorological record
is furnished by the Colorado Springs
weather bureau for the 24 hours end-
ing at 8 p. m.

Temperature at 8 a. m.	51
Temperature at 12 m.	74
Temperature at 6 p. m.	70
Maximum temperature	81
Minimum temperature	47
Mean temperature	64
Max. bar. pressure, inches	30.28
Min. bar. pressure, inches	30.21
Mean velocity of wind per hour	3
Max. velocity of wind per hour	24
Relative humidity at noon	51
Dew point at noon	56
Precipitation in inches	Trace

CITY BRIEFS

**KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS, AT-
TENTION**—Members of Colorado Springs
council, Knights of Columbus attending
the funeral of F. Lawrence Boyle,
will meet at the Boyle undertaking
parlors Monday morning at 8:30. Adv.

Have you tried a GIRARD CIGAR?
You don't know what you are miss-
ing. Adv.

TO OUR VISITORS

On leaving the city remember that,
by calling at 22 N. Tejon St., you can
check your baggage to destination,
thus avoiding annoyance and delay at
station. Wandell & Lowe Transfer
and Storage Co. Adv.

Stratton Park Dance

An especially pleasing program has
been arranged by Director Fred G.
Pink for the dance at Stratton park
pavilion this evening. The program
follows:

Waltz—First Love
Two-step—Too Much Cider
Waltz—The Rose Maid
Two-step—You've Got Your Mother's
Blue Eyes
Waltz—Nights of Gladness
Two-step—What Dye Mean You
Lost Yer Dog?
Waltz—A Modern Foe
Two-step—Get Out and Get Under
Waltz—Adole
Two-step—All Aboard for Dixie
Waltz—The Tattooed Man
Two-step—Goodbye Boys
Waltz—As Long as the Shamrock
Grows Green
Two-step—Ragtime Soldier Man
Waltz—Alone

ZOO PARK CLOSSES SEASON

Zoo park closed last night for the
1914 season and the various attractions
were dismantled for the winter. The
haseball season will continue for sev-
eral weeks. Special preparation has
been made to care for the animals
during the winter. The monkeys will
be sent to Lincoln park, Chicago, and

probably some other animals, while the
majority of the larger beasts will be
kept here during the winter.

OPERA HOUSE

SPECIAL

RETURN ENGAGEMENT

3 DAYS

COMMENCING

Monday, Aug. 31

UNIVERSAL MOTION PICTURES

PRESENT

Annette

Kellermann

IN

NEPTUNE'S

DAUGHTER

7000 FEET OF FILM

1000 PLAYERS

500 SCENES

2 HOUR SHOW

25c ALL SEATS 25c

5280 people have seen Annette

Kellermann in "Neptune's

Daughter" at the Opera

House. Have you?

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150 and up.

They're beautifully artistic,
made by the cunning Japanese
and imported direct to us. They
come in many attractive shapes
and sizes and are especially suit-
able for fruit, flowers, cards
and work baskets, etc., and
their rich dark hue and gaily
designed will appeal to you.

Our large stock is being de-
pleted, and in view of the prob-
able stoppage of further imports
for some time, we advise that
you buy now if you want one.

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may avoid serious trouble. Our ma-

chine shop is fully equipped.

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Fourteen

Victrolas

Just received (making 31 in stock),

latest styles and woods. New York

prices. Easy terms. Come where you

can find a selection. All the records.

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ity in all grades. Best
services in all cases. Low-
est prices at all times."

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WE HAVE 1,000 BASKETS ON HAND THIS MORNING AT

25c a basket

THEY ARE FANCY, FRESH STOCK

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MONDAY'S SPECIAL PROGRAM

MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY

EPISODE NO. 11

IN THE PATH OF THE FAST EXPRESS

KEYSTONE COMEDY

The Masquerader

THE SONG OF THE SEASHELL

American Drama

THE BEST IN PICTURES WEDDED TO THE BEST IN MUSIC

ONE FARE ROUND

TO ALL POINTS ON COLORADO MIDLAND RY.

BUENA VISTA TO GRAND JUNCTION



Tickets Sold Sept. 5th and 6th.

Limit Sept. 15th

Information

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Great Fortunes

Are the result of accumulations. Most wealthy men began life
poor with no unusual opportunities. The secret, as in every win-
ning race, is in the start. With your spare money open a savings
account with THE ASSURANCE SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSO-
CIATION, which pays 4% interest compounded semi-annually on
deposits.

OTIS & CO.

INVESTMENT BROKERS

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Cleveland Stock Exchange Chicago Board of Trade

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WILLIAM A. OTWILL, Asst. Cashier; J. H. HUNT, Cashier.

W. J. HOWERT, Asst. Cashier; J. H. HUNT, Cashier.

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W. J. HOWERT, Asst. Cashier; J. H. HUNT, Cashier.

HAT DAY

Today and Every Day From Now On

September 1st is the official day to lay away the law. Our showing of soft and stiff hats for fall was ever broader, embracing all the styles from at home and abroad. We would like the pleasure of showing you.

Quinton's
11 S. Tejon

DRINK WORST EVIL FOR WORKING MAN

Federal Board Learns of the Cause of Unemployment on the Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—Drink is the agent which most frequently brings the American laborer to a stage where he must accept casual employment. It is S. K. Kohn, a contractor, who deals with large bodies of unskilled workers testified today before the federal industrial relations committee. His assertion came in connection with a statement that he preferred not to employ unskilled American workmen.

We do not employ native-born Americans when we can do otherwise, he said. The reason for this is that an efficient American workman usually can get a steady position. The class of Americans who have to take our work generally is the kind we do not want. The cause of this inefficiency, most often is drink.

The Mexican laborer, added the witness, was the best man with whom to trust a team in such lines as grading work.

Cost of Living Expenses

What is the minimum amount required for actual living expenses was a question that caused much discussion by different witnesses today. Mr. Linder said his firm found it impossible to meet expenses in boarding camps at \$2.50 a week. F. M. Anderson, a member of the Italian consulate, testified that good board and room could be obtained here for \$4 a week. W. S. Waller of the Northwestern Pacific railway said many seasonal workers wintered here on 40 cents a day, paying 10 cents for lodging and 30 cents for food.

Both Mr. Anderson and A. L. Wilde, general business representative of the Steam Shovel Men's union, criticized the lack of first-aid facilities in construction camps. They cited cases in which injured workmen often were not given proper medical attention until many hours after they had been hurt.

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I make a specialty of children's eyes. Get them in good shape for school.

LOME LINO, Optometrist
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Herbert E. Hayes
Republican Candidate for County Clerk and Recorder.
Primary election September 8.

REQUEST DATA AT INFORMATION BOOTH

Chamber of Commerce information booth at the corner of Pikes Peak and Tejon street has been set up with inquiries for the last and 6543 requests for information have been answered by those in

You Doubt It?

the Proof Can Be So Easily Investigated

so many grateful citizens of Colorado Springs testify to benefit from Doan's Kidney Pills, can substantiate the evidence. The proof is at hand—it is almost at your feet. Read what a resident of Colorado Springs says about Doan's Kidney Pills. (You demand more convincing testimony?)

At the Nelson Hotel, Washington, D. C., a very bad with pains caused by a kidney trouble for many years. My back was lame and stiff and was worse in my hips and thighs was affected. The secretions from my kidneys bothered me. I finally got a relief. Whenever I took Doan's Kidney Pills I felt better. I gave them in the statement I made in all dealers. Price 50c. Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

number the name—Doan's—and send to other

FRANCE AND GERMANY ARE ENEMIES OF OLD

National Hatred Antedates the Franco-Prussian War

of 1870-71

(By HERBERT TEMPLE, European Manager of the International News Service.)

In the appalling international war now rending all Europe, in which half the earth and its people is involved, the mind of the world inevitably goes back to the sanguinary Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871. A great many people now alive remember vividly that short but momentous struggle that changed the map of Europe and that younger generations are not so well acquainted with the history of the conflict.

The war now being fought in Europe contains many deadly parallels of the war of 1870 and affords ample proof that "history repeats itself."

Real Cause of Both Wars.

In both instances apprehension of the growing power of Germany was the real cause of the antagonism. Though in each case, a remote occurrence was seized upon as the ostensible reason for fighting. In 1870 France declared war on Germany directly because of Prussia's attempt to place Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern on the throne of Spain. In 1914 the powers of the triple entente declared war on Germany because the Kaiser joined issues with Austria-Hungary when that power declared war on Serbia and when Germany violated Belgian neutrality, but in both instances, fear of Germany's ascendancy and apprehension for the "balance of power" of Europe was the real cause of the conflict.

In this war much of the fighting that has occurred has been in the same soil that was drenched in French and Prussian blood 44 years ago, and it is not improbable that the decisive struggle will take place not many miles from Sedan, the Waterloo of the Second Empire, where the fate of France was practically settled in September, 1870.

Lasted Ten Months.

The Franco-Prussian war began July 11, 1870 and ended officially with the signing of a treaty of peace May 10, 1871 though fighting ceased several months before that date. Germany was victorious and France lost a big cash indemnity and the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, where much of the preliminary fighting of the present war has taken place.

Perhaps the greatest result of the brief war was the solidifying of the various kingdoms and states of Germany into the present German empire, with the king of Prussia as the emperor, brought about by Count Bismarck, afterward prince, the "Iron Chancellor."

Though the former was originated in the jealousy of the French emperor, Napoleon III, of the growing importance of Prussia, through the successful issue of the war with Denmark in 1864 and with Austria in 1866, matters came to a head June 25, 1870, with the abdication of Queen Isabella II of Spain. Anxious to strengthen his tottering throne by a successful war against the hereditary foe of the French nation, Napoleon III seized upon the complications furnished by the political situation in Spain as a pretext for war against Prussia.

How Matters Came to Issue.

When Queen Isabella, deposed in 1868, formally abdicated in 1870 the foreign governments were officially notified on July 4 and on the same day it was announced in Berlin that Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, a connection of King William I of Prussia, had consented to become a candidate for the Spanish throne. His consent was said to have the approval of the king and in Paris it was asserted that the Prussian monarch urged his relative to take the throne as a direct claim to France.

The news caused intense excitement in the French capital and immediately war talk filled the air for even then the hot-heads of France were always seeking excuse for attacking their ancient enemy, Prussia.

It was a momentous day in Paris. Threatening speeches against Prussia were made in the chamber of deputies and immediately the French foreign minister the rue de Gramont caused strong representations to be made at Berlin of the displeasure with which France viewed the aspirations of Prince Leopold to the throne of Spain. Finally, on July 12 after much negotiation and the intervention of Great Britain, Prince Leopold, with the consent of his sovereign, withdrew his candidature.

But this did not deter the ambitious but misguided Napoleon III. On the following day acting under instructions from the emperor, M. Benedetti, French ambassador to Prussia, unceremoniously addressed King William at Elms, incidentally demanded that Prussia guarantee that no further attempt ever would be made to place a Prussian on the throne in Madrid. The king refused to listen to Benedetti and curtly terminated the interview. He also sent a copy of the French demand to Count Bismarck with orders that he make use of it.

News of this occurrence further inflamed Paris and on July 15 Napoleon III decided on war. His decision was ratified by the chamber and France's formal declaration of war against Prussia reached Berlin July 19, 1870.

DOMINICAN REBEL LEADER OPPOSES PRES. BAEZ

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Demetrio Arias, leader of a powerful Dominican rebel faction, does not approve of the provisional presidency of Prof. Don Ramon Baez, according to a report received today at the state department. Otherwise the factions are in complete agreement that Professor Baez shall direct the new presidential election.

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Tempt the appetite, please the taste and nourish the body. Crisp, clean and fresh. 5 cents.

Barnet Biscuit
Round, thin, tender—with a delightful flavor appropriate for luncheon, tea and dinner. 10 cents.

GRAHAM CRACKERS
Made of the finest ingredients. Baked to perfection. The national strength food. 10 cents.

Buy biscuit baked by **NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY**
Always look for that Name.

RED CROSS SHIP SAILS SATURDAY

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Orders were given by the Hamburg-American line today to rush the work of making the Hamburg ready to sail on Saturday. The ship will be painted white with a red hospital band around the upper part of her hull. It was said at the offices of the Hamburg-American line here that the ship was given to the American Red cross with the understanding that all of sailing expenses were to be paid by the society. The company said that it had been notified that between 10 and 25 doctors and nurses would be sent on the ship and that accommodations for the larger number were being made. The ship will be fitted up with all kinds of hospital supplies. The ship, which has recently been in the transatlantic service, is chartered to make one round trip to Europe, the ports of call to be determined by the Red cross.

NEVADA PRIMARIES TO BE HELD TODAY

RENO, Nev., Aug. 31.—Nevada voters will select party nominees tomorrow for the general election in November. Approximately 15,000 voters registered for the primary election. The Democratic registration exceeds the Republican by 1,000. The socialist registration is third and the Progressive last.

There is no opposition to Tasker L. Odell as a republican candidate for reelection. Francis G. Nevada's senator for Nevada is unopposed in his own party and Sam Platt, former United States district attorney of Nevada, has no opposition as the Republican senatorial candidate. Democratic candidates for representative in congress are Leonard R. Fowler, a Reno attorney, and Fulton H. Sears, connected with reclamation project work in this hill country.

BOISE, Ida., Aug. 31.—Tomorrow primary election will be held for the nomination of United States senators and full congressional and state tickets of all parties. The principal contest is for the Republican senatorial nomination with Senator James H. Brady, ex-Governor Frank R. Gooding, former Supreme Court Judge James F. Allshie and Congressman Burton L. French as the candidates. Former Governor James H. Hawley and John F. Nugent are the Democratic candidates for senator. There is no contest in the Progressive party. Gov. John M. Haines Republican, is candidate for renomination and is opposed by James Stevens and M. E. Lewis.

FIRE DESTROYS OLD EPISCOPAL PALACE
LONDON, Aug. 31.—Fire tonight destroyed the palace of the Bishop of Landaff, on the outskirts of Cardiff, Wales.

CARRANZA CLOSES PORT OF VERA CRUZ

May Cause Shortage in the Food Supply; Eviction Sends Report

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Provisional President Carranza has ordered the port of Vera Cruz closed according to official advice today to the American government. General Funston transmitted a long report on the complications which result, but state department officials were not inclined to regard it as an unfriendly action.

During the Huerta regime Vera Cruz was similarly closed, but foreign vessels paid little attention to the order. Carranza's decree would prevent Mexican ships from putting in at Vera Cruz and if enforced in an unfriendly way, might exact heavy penalties from foreign vessels entering any other Mexican port after they touched at Vera Cruz.

Threatens Food Supply.

General Funston called attention to the possibility that foreign ship owners desiring not to incur the displeasure of the Carranza administration might hesitate to send cargoes to Vera Cruz, diminishing the food supply of the city.

In some quarters there was a disposition to regard Carranza's attitude as one of resentment against the continued occupation of Vera Cruz by American troops, but state department officials did not share this view.

Changed Train Schedules.

An interruption in railway traffic between Vera Cruz and Mexico City recently occurred, but as soon as General Funston announced that he would keep all rolling stock in Vera Cruz until traffic was resumed, the Mexican authorities explained that they were using the trains to transport troops, and immediately readjusted schedules.

Paul Fuller, personal representative of President Wilson is due in Mexico City tomorrow to discuss with the government there the question relating to the American occupancy of Vera Cruz, as well as differences between Carranza and Villa. Although administration officials have not announced their position in any formal way it is generally understood that recognition will be withheld until a complete agreement between the two chieftains has been adjusted and arrangements for a general election are made.

FORCE OF 700 BRITISH HOLDS 5,000 GERMANS IN CHECK SEVERAL HOURS

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Daily Mail's Boulogne correspondent writing of the battle of Tournai says:

The battle of Tournai should go down in British history beside Marston and Mons as a revelation of the prowess of the British army.

At Tournai a German cavalry force of 1,000 men overwhelmed a British force of 700 who heroically expected relief which never appeared.

The Germans were victorious at a terrific price and only after their own ranks had been badly thinned. The British stood their ground until all hope was lost and only 300 remained. Then they retired calmly and coolly carrying their wounded and harassing their pursuers all the way.

The story of this last stand is somewhat belated by the British charge that the Germans finally turned the tide of battle by mounting quick trips in Red Cross wagons. The British survivors fell back on Wednesday afternoon the fighting lasted from 11:30 in the morning. Here is the story of Tournai in brief.

On Wednesday morning our troops had taken position slightly to the rear of the town of Tournai on high ground. Our artillery fired effectively at first on the German advance but later lost the range. Towards 1 o'clock our position became critical.

As every vital moment slipped by, anxious eyes looked back for the promised help that was never to come. Even at the terrible disadvantage of more than 10 to 1 the infantry and artillery were holding their own when hordes of Germans seemed suddenly to swoop down from nowhere.

Through the town they galloped with an amazing disregard for themselves and up to the very muzzles of our field guns. Their losses were appalling but survivors insist that the British stood their ground until ambulances at least three in number made their appearance with rapid fire guns mounted on them. Towards 2 o'clock the 300 survivors began to retire.

RESERVE BOARD ASKS BANKS FOR FINANCIAL DATA

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The federal reserve board sent national banks, which are to become members of the federal bank, a request for a complete statement of excess of liability on August 31 to be used in opening the new system. The board asked also from what cities balances would be drawn to pay first installments of subscription to a reserve bank what amount each bank expected to pay in gold or gold certificates out of funds in its own vault what amounts will be withdrawn from reserve agents, how much each bank expects to transfer in cash to its federal reserve bank under the new reserve requirements and what amount each bank desires to discount with its federal reserve bank in order to pay part of its reserve in eligible paper.

FIRST DENVER POLO TEAM WINS WALSH JR. TROPHY

DENVER, Aug. 31.—The first polo team of the Denver Country club, with a handicap of eight goals, defeated the second team of the same club today by a score of 12½ to 11½, thereby retaining possession of the Walsh Junior handicap cup. The winners were penalized only half a point for fouls and the seconds lost three-fourths of a point.

Dainty Autumn Footgear

Now ready for lady's wear. The cut shows an especially attractive design, to be worn with the new short skirts. Medium heavy soles with English worsted tops or in turn soles with silk tops. They are \$5.50 the pair.

Whitaker & Wells
10 N. Tejon.
Where Shoes Are Correctly Fitted

PRES. WILSON GREATLY IMPROVED BY REST

Has Decided Ship Registry Question and Soon Will Issue Proclamation

WINDSOR, Vt., Aug. 31.—President Wilson tomorrow will bring to a close his short vacation which began last Friday. He plans to leave Windsor in the afternoon arriving in Washington Wednesday morning in time to begin his usual work. He has enjoyed his stay here and his health has been benefited.

The president has practically decided the ship registry question while here. Soon after his return he will issue an executive order suspending for a stated period probably three years the provisions of the navigation laws requiring vessels flying the American flag to have masters and crews who are American citizens and to be manned by Americans.

He will do this in accordance with the recent amendment to the Panama canal act. He has been assured that about 200 vessels now flying foreign flags will take out American registry as soon as he issues the executive order.

ENGLAND URGES IMMEDIATE ORGANIZATION PRIZE COURTS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—British embassy officials are in constant communication with the state department with a view to expediting the organization of English prize courts and simplifying the machinery for their operation. Sir Cecil Spring Rice, British ambassador called at the state department today in connection with this matter.

The government is anxious to have the courts begin sitting as soon as possible. Such may be part of the cargo of prizes, may be restored promptly to its legal owners and the American government shares in the British desire for simplicity and expedition.

700 WOUNDED FRENCH ARRIVE FROM THE FRONT

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Seven hundred wounded soldiers arrived today at Vichy from Lorraine. Some of them saw the fighting in Lorraine was most violent.

A new convoy of wounded also arrived at Clermont-Ferrand.

A dispatch to the Havas agency says that a group of German prisoners among them 15 Alsatians arrived at Castric in the department of Tarn today and that a patriotic demonstration occurred when the Alsatians passing through the crowded streets shouted "Long live France."

HOME RULE QUESTION BOBS UP AGAIN IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

LONDON, Aug. 31.—For a moment this afternoon the house of commons turned from its country danger reverting to the old controversy over Ireland. Deputy Asquith had announced that on reassembling September 8 the government would proceed with the home rule and Welsh disestablishment bills and John Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalists in the house, then if the government's proposals did not meet with the approval of the whole house, the government would not change its intention in regard to home rule.

Former Premier A. J. Balfour immediately arose and said that if the government again introduced home rule its course would arouse a torrent of abuse. This announcement brought an angry roar from the nationalists during which Mr. Balfour stood unmoved. When quiet was restored he said that to introduce the bill which many members were serving at the front could only arouse a most heated controversy.

Again the nationalists roared "shame" which cry was met with angry counter cheers from the opposition. There was another angry shout from the Nationalists and ministers, who then the house proceeded with other business.

BELGIANS ON WAY TO U. S. TO PROTEST AGAINST GERMAN INDIGNITIES

LONDON, Sept. 1 (Thursday).—The Belgian commission which is to go to the United States to protest against alleged German atrocities in the war zone arrived in London today from Antwerp, coming on a special train from France. Count De Lathauwer, son of the former Belgian minister at Washington accompanied the commission as secretary.

The Belgian minister of justice, Carton de Wiart, chairman of the commission, has arranged a conference with Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, for tomorrow after which an official statement will be made regarding the Belgian mission.

One of the chief grounds for the protest to Washington is the allegation that the Germans are capturing Belgians and carrying them to Germany in bondage to do manual labor. The destruction of Louvain is alleged by the commission as well. The mission expects to leave for Washington within a few days.

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For Men and Young Men

are hand-tailored clothes
are all-wool clothes
are Union-labeled clothes
are popular-priced clothes
These clothes are better from every angle.

\$15 or \$20

Money Back if they are wrong

New Hats
and
Caps

D. & E.
23 North Tejon St.

DON'T ROCK THE PHILIPPINE BOAT

CENSORSHIP MUDDLE SOON TO BE SETTLED

England and Germany Agree on Plan Suggested by United States

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Both Germany and Great Britain have accepted the first of two alternative proposals suggested by the United States in a note to the belligerent power of Europe regarding censorship of wireless communication with Europe.

France and Russia are expected to follow Great Britain, while Austria is understood to be in harmony with Germany's views, and a prompt adjustment is now believed to be in sight.

The American government's proposals were as follows:

First—The wireless station at Tuckerton, N. J., and Sayville, L. I., should be opened to all belligerents, their messages to be sent by code messages subject to supervision of an American naval officer with whom a copy of the respective codes would be deposited.

Second—Germany and Austria should be permitted to send their code messages over British and French cables, but subject to censorship by American officials to determine whether or not the messages were distinctly neutral.

Both Germany and Great Britain rejected the second suggestion as impracticable, but assented to the first. Germany's only desire, it is understood, is that the whole be supervised with equal retaliation on all belligerents. Great Britain, however, insisted that all wireless stations should be opened to neutrals and not the nationals of belligerents.

In connection, the United States suggested to the government with the view of opening the wireless station at Tuckerton, L. I., and Tuckerton, N. J., for long range, and suggested that the government should communicate with the private companies, and did not use the stations to communicate with her ships at sea.

German officials also contended that as neither station had been constructed by the German government and both were open to public business they could not be regarded as within the same category as those prohibited by the Hague convention if erected by a belligerent government on neutral territory for purely military purposes and not open to the public.

To Reopen Station.

The Tuckerton station recently was closed because it had obtained no license from the American government. It will be reopened as soon as the present diplomatic controversy is concluded and is said to have a much more powerful apparatus than the one at Sayville, being able to communicate direct with Germany without difficulty.

Just what steps will be taken as a result of the suggestion from Great Britain that the nationals of belligerents ought not be employed at the two wireless stations in question is not yet determined but it is believed the American government will give assurances to the various powers that its censorship will be such as to leave no doubt as to the enforcement of absolute neutrality.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company from Ostend says that a small party has just returned from a visit to Liege. They describe the destruction wrought by the war as appalling.

"All along the road to Vise, said one of the party, 'there was nothing to be seen but walls blackened by smoke, the remains of burned factories, mounds of earth freshly dug—the remains of the first Germans to fall."

And then comes Vise. What a painful sight for those who knew the proud city so typical of Walloon gaiety and now nothing but a mass of ruins, with many of the inhabitants living all over the place, their chests riddled with bullets. I was told here that the natives were put to work building roads for the invaders from Vise to Aix-la-Chapelle.

On the way to Arras we met a procession of able-bodied men, marching four abreast and commanded by a noncommissioned officer, all carrying implements for road or trench building. These men have to submit to severe discipline.

Heretofore usually filled with the hum of activity in factories, coal mines, and workshops, we found plunged into deadly silence.

At last we entered Liege. The inhabitants stood at the thresholds of their homes, silent and anxious, but afraid to speak. The streets in the middle of the town were a desolate aspect. Many houses had been abandoned.

Their doors and windows were shattered and their contents had been removed. Nobody but soldiers were to be seen. The Place de l'Universite, the Rue des Piteux and the Quai des Piteux had been burned."

LONDON, Aug. 31.—An officer who was wounded in the engagements in the north of France that witnessed the capture of the German casualties, compared with those of the allies bear a ratio of 20 to 1. This was due to the charges of mangled infantry in an endeavor to break through the lines. The three-inch guns did execution heretofore unimaginable in the ranks that succeeded one another until the field was covered with dead and wounded.

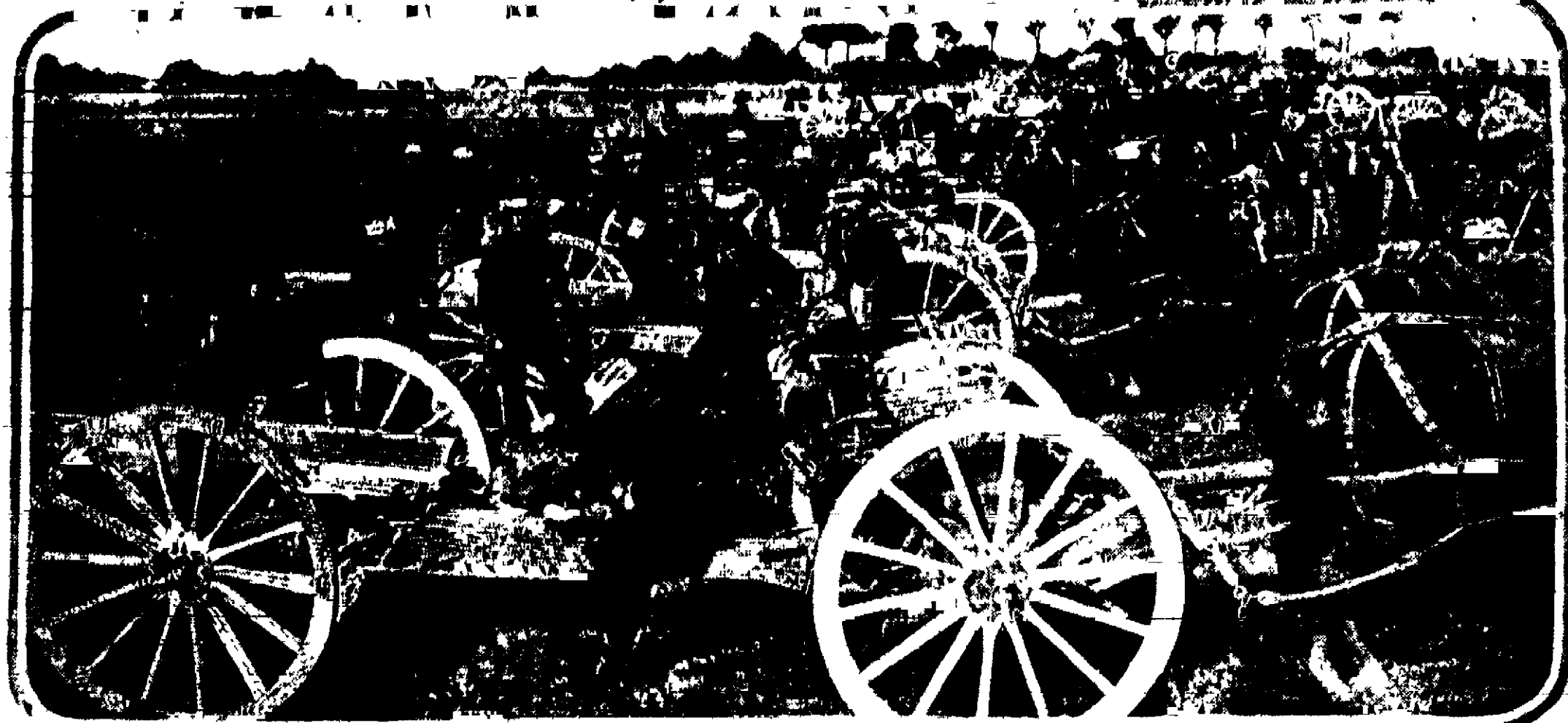
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—President Carlos Meléndez of Salvador has turned over the government to Vice President Alfredo Quiroga Molina, according to reports today to the state department. President Meléndez intends to offer himself as a candidate at the elections March 1, his resignation having been forced by the constitutional provision prohibiting the election of a presidential candidate who has held that office within six months prior to an election.

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FRENCH ARTILLERYMEN RESTING THEMSELVES AND THEIR HORSES ON WAY TO THE FRONT

GERMANS GAINING GROUND ON WAY TO PARIS; KAISER RUSHES TO RUSSIAN FRONT

(Continued From Page One.)

Our forces were operating in the district of Avesnes and Chateau. The retreating movement was prolonged during several days.

"In the meantime a general battle took place in the region of St. Quentin and Marais, and at the same time in the Ham-Berme district. This battle was marked by an important success on our right, where we have thrown back the Prussian guard and the Tenth army corps into the Oise.

"Owing to the progress of the German right wing, where our adversaries have united their best corps, we have had to make a new retirement."

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK BY GERMANS

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The British steamship *Romwood* has been sunk by a German cruiser off the coast of South America, according to a cablegram received here by the owners of the *Katharine Park*, which has the crew of the ship aboard. The cablegram which was from Rio Janeiro did not state the time or place of the sinking, nor did it give the name of the German cruiser.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—An official dispatch to the state department today reported the sinking of a steamship off the Brazilian coast by the German cruiser *Dresden*. The dispatch did not give the name of the steamship nor say when she was sunk.

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THREATEN TO BURN CITY IF TROOPS COME

(Continued From Page One.)

lines up the miners there and notify them that they must join the insurgent union, quit work, or be deported.

Upon learning that the mine approaches are guarded by men armed with rifles, a committee of five from the mine workers union, the insurgent organization, called upon Sheriff Driscoll and County Attorney J. J. McCafferty this afternoon and requested protection when the committee visits the mine.

"We ask this protection to prevent bloodshed," said the spokesman.

The request was refused, both by the sheriff and County Attorney McCafferty who replied:

Will Prosecute Everyone.

"You intend to enter private property with the intention of deporting men. You talk about armed men. I have the names of more than 100 mine workers who have guns in their possession. You might tell the union that I intend to prosecute every one."

One of the committee who admitted to the county attorney that "he went part way with a deporting committee" was arrested immediately by the sheriff on McCafferty's orders, but later upon the miners' plea that he was not a "deporter" the officer permitted him to go.

Mayor Louis J. Duncan also refused protection to the miners' committee upon their mission to the mine.

It was denied tonight by the officers that warrants for the arrest of Muckie McDonald, president of the Mine Workers' union, Joseph Chapman, Joseph Bradley, and another officer of the union had been withdrawn. Apparently the officers are awaiting the arrival of troops before any attempt to serve the warrants is made. The warrants charge kidnapping in connection with the deportation of Edward O'Brien, a miner. They were issued Saturday afternoon.

REVENUE CUTTER BEAR RETURNING TO NOME

NOME, Alaska, Aug. 31.—The revenue cutter *Bear*, which left Nome July 24 for *Wainwright* island via Point Barrow, to rescue the 15 white men, three Eskimos and one Eskimo woman who found shelter on the island after Stefansson's Canadian exploring ship *Karluuk* had been wrecked last January is returning toward the south at the moment that the *Bear* without the castaways.

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'WE FOUGHT GAMELY, BUT LOST,' GERMAN VERSION SEA FIGHT

Explosions Responsible for Sinking of Vessels; Death Loss Small, Report

BERLIN, (via Copenhagen to London) Aug. 31.—An eyewitness of the loss of the German cruiser *Ariadne* and the German torpedo boat destroyer V-157, in the fighting between British and German warships off Heligoland Friday, relates the following story of the fight.

"The destroyer was surprised in a fog by a large number of British destroyers and submarines. When the speed of the German destroyer became affected by the English shells, it turned and confronted the enemy with the intention of fighting to the end. Her engines, however, were completely failed and she was blown up to prevent capture. Her crew continued fighting until the boat disappeared beneath the water."

British Tried to Give Aid.

The narrator acknowledged the efforts of the British seamen to save the German sailors, saying that despite the danger involved they launched their boats for this purpose.

"While this was in progress," he continues, "German ships approached the British forces and their boats and the German ships picked up survivors."

"The cruiser *Ariadne* arrived, followed the enemy, which retired eastward and found another German ship fighting two British battle cruisers of the *Lion* class which were greatly superior to the German."

AMERICANS KILLED AT LOUVAIN, REPORT FROM SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Switzerland, Aug. 21.—News received here from Berlin and Frankfurt, where refugees continue to arrive from East Prussia, is to the effect that the terror of the refugees spreading to the towns along the railroad line and that a great exodus from them is expected shortly.

Refugees arriving here from Danzig, eastern Prussia, say the advance guard of the Russian Cossacks has been seen in that neighborhood.

The destruction of Louvain, Belgium, has created much indignation among the Americans in Switzerland, many of whom know the city well. It is reported here that there were several Americans as well as English and Swiss victims in Louvain.

SPANISH WAR VETS ASK FOR GOVERNMENT PENSIONS

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 31.—Concerted action looking to the enactment of federal legislation which would provide pensions for the widows and orphans of Spanish-American war veterans was recommended in the report of the legislative committee of the United Spanish-American war veterans in annual session here today.

The veterans decided to abolish the compulsory per capita tax for the benefit of the War Relief and named a privately owned publication as the official organ. Steps also were taken to maintain national headquarters at Washington, D. C. for five years.

It is estimated that 2,000 veterans attended the opening session of the convention.

CLAYTON BILL UNDERGOES SLIGHT CHANGE IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Efforts to make more stringent provisions of the Clayton antitrust bill against holding companies failed in the senate today with a single exception. The bill prohibits the organization of a holding company or the purchase of stock by one corporation in another engaged in interstate commerce when the effect of such may be to substantially lessen competition. The amendment accepted, struck out the word "substantially," broadening the scope of the provision somewhat.

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MONEY IS REAL SINEW OF WAR

Nations Forced to Confine Revenues to Their Own Countries Now

(By HERBERT TEMPLE)

European Manager of the International News Service.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Men and guns, battlefields and aeroplanes are necessary for war, of course, but the prime requisite of modern warfare is money. Financial resources are the real "sinews of war" and, in a long-drawn-out conflict, money is more necessary even than soldiers, arms and ammunition.

It has been estimated by experts that with Germany, England, France, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Serbia at war, the daily cost will aggregate \$44,000,000. Military men predict that Italy, Holland and perhaps Turkey and the Balkan states will get into the conflict. One hundred million dollars would then be a fair estimate of the daily money cost of the huge conflagration.

The German reichstag at the outset voted more than \$1,000,000,000 for war. The British parliament voted over \$400,000,000 at first and followed this with another \$500,000,000, making the total British appropriation total \$1,000,000,000. The Russian war appropriations have topped the billion dollar mark and France has not been behind.

In a gigantic war like the one now on, the bankers of the world are as powerful perhaps more powerful than the rulers of the nations involved.

The importance of the financial factor has never been more obvious than now when the European war has thrown the stock exchanges and bourses of the world out of business. When so vital a part of the financial structure is taken away all the money data that go to indicate a nation's financial standing become to a great extent valueless but they are still of use for purposes of rough comparison.

Of the amount of hard cash that the warring nations of Europe have at their command, the returns of the state banks are the best guide available. According to recent weekly returns, the five great powers now at war have the following amounts of coin and bullion in their central banks:

Financial Resources.	
France	\$348,500,000
Russia	\$12,500,000
Germany	\$2,500,000
Austria-Hungary	\$31,000,000
Great Britain	\$0,000,000

These could only become available as a war chest if their primary function as backing for paper currency and credit were suspended. They are of greatest value when exercising that function. Although England's central gold reserve is the smallest of the five it is said in banking circles to be the most valuable because it forms the backbone of an immense volume of credit of international value.

It is only on the assumption that the great credit system of the European nations at war should fall utterly to the ground that they would have to fall back upon their gold reserves to pay for the munitions of war.

FORCED TO BORROW

In such an event even the vast appropriations of the countries would not go far toward paying the \$44,000,000 daily that is the estimated cost of the big war. They are all forced to borrow heavily and it is thus that the world's great bankers like the Rothschilds and Morgan & company become factors in the European conflagration.

Until national credits fall, credit rather than actual possession of gold, must be the source of the wherewithal for military operations. Even Germany's great special war chest of \$30,000,000 gold counts for little while credit lasts.

In considering the comparative ability of European countries to raise money, it must be borne in mind that the existence of the great war, involving nearly all the powers, necessarily limits each government's credit to its own territory and that of its friends and allies. Austria-Hungary and Germany are no longer able to raise money in France and England and those countries cannot borrow in Germany and Austria. France and England have in the past been the greatest money lenders.

NATIONAL DEBTS

In the light of the actual new credit resources, the following existing national debts should be considered:	
France	\$4,000,000,000
Russia	\$4,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary	\$3,700,000,000
Germany	\$3,700,000,000
Great Britain	\$3,345,000,000

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announcementsSCHOOLS TO OPEN THIS MORNING WITH MORE THAN 5,000 CHILDREN ATTENDING

Know Young Men's 11-12

For Fall, 1914, will be shown at the Perkins-Shearer Co.'s store

Tuesday, September First

Perkins-Shearer Co.

IT'S COOLER NOW! EARLIER OIL STOVE is just the thing for chilly evenings. McKinson Hardware Co. 107 N. Tejon St.

ONE OF TWENTY RECORDS That Are Indispensable 2 duet from "Aida"—Caruso and Gadski. Willet R. Willis Specialist in Victrolas. 22 E. Kiowa.

Book Bags AND Chemistry Aprons

We manufacture our own Bags and have made a big improvement in the adjustable and carry-strap. All kinds 50c, 75c, \$1.00. We have the latest acid test chemistry aprons, full length and cut extra high. 89c. Pack Bags. All kinds. OUT WEST TENT & AWNING CO. F. E. KOHLER 118 1/2 N. Tejon M. 1261

ADVERTISEMENT



Albert H. Horton nominated by the Republican county assembly as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER subject to the primary election to be held September 8, 1914.

ADVERTISEMENT



JOHN H. BAKER Certified Public Accountant publican candidate for the office of County Treasurer

subject to the primary election to be held September 8, 1914. Has had 15 years experience throughout the state in auditing and examining county books and installing systems of accounting. Has never occupied public office.

School days are here again and early this morning more than 5,000 students in the Pikes Peak region will form a battalion of the army of American children, that are filling the public schools all over the country. With the last stroke of 8 o'clock booming from the High school clock the fall semester of 1914 will commence. High school scholars are already enrolled, classes are filled and schedules made out for the coming year. Final arrangements for the opening of the public schools have been made by the board of education, Superintendent C. M. Cole and the principals of the various schools. The course of study has been revised in pamphlet form and the principals and teachers received their assignments yesterday at a special meeting at the board of education.

With nearly 1,000 students registered at the High school, Principal R. A. Hill predicts a splendid year for his pupils. A new system of schedule selection has been tried, by which the scholars can choose their own class and teacher. The buildings have been refurnished and cleaned from top to bottom and only the routine swing of steady work is yet to be established.

"All the teachers are back," said Superintendent Cole yesterday, "although some of them very nearly had to fight their way across the ocean, and bright and early this morning the schools will be in readiness for their scholars."

Many From County. Children from all over El Paso county will recruit the ranks of High school students this year, according to the principal, who has received a large enrollment from those sources. Children have graduated from the eighth grade of the public schools and this year begin their work at the High school. Tiny tots are commencing in the first grade of the city schools.

The assignments for the principals and teachers, which were given out by

Superintendent Cole yesterday, are as follows:

Supervisors and Special Teachers.
Ruth A. Brown, teacher of sewing.
Madeleine Kennedy, supervisor of music.
Kathryn J. Morgan, supervisor of adding.
Laura E. Way, supervisor of drawing.
Florence Harvey, teacher of hygiene.
Irene H. Harris, teacher of cooking.
Marguerite A. Moffatt, teacher of cooking.
Mary P. Clouser, teacher of abrid.
V. M. Rowton, head teacher of manual training grades.
A. J. Yeomans, assistant teacher of manual training grades.

Principals.
Adda C. Bortree, Washington.
Louisa D. Coffin, Roswell.
Katharine Courtney, Buena Vista.
Joseph Flynn, Curtis.
L. B. Grafton, Garfield.
R. C. Hill, High.
Edna Kinder, Ivywild.
Laura A. Leach, Columbia.
Lillian E. Lowry, Liller.
F. K. Pratt, Steele.
Nellie A. Remick, Bristol.
Anna M. Rudy, Lowell.
Eva Shannon, Helen Hunt.

High School.
Carlton Aylard, Mabel S. Bateman.
M. V. Coorsdill, Ada R. Collins, Marjorie C. Cooper, Margaret H. Dangier, Marjorie W. Deering, Adelaide Denis, Edna Dessaint, Frances Ficken, Hester Frost, R. M. Grindle, Edna Jacques, Lillian M. Johnson, L. A. Keyte, F. N. Langridge, Susan F. Leaming, Mary P. Lindley, F. S. Moore, Earle W. Munson, H. A. Nye, F. C. Onstott, Jean Raber, Louise Reinhardt, May B. Schreiner, L. L. Shaw, Mary C. Strachan, M. J. Swann, Belle Turnbull, Mima J. Weaver, Gertrude A. Wiley, Ruth F. Woodsmall, Harmon A. Woodworth, Vanita Trougher, Ruth W. Thornton.

Lowell School.
Grace Benton, Corinne Brown, Carrie S. Bybee, Leonora Cree, Altha R. Crowley, Lida A. Hart, Mattie V. Lendrum, Florence Littlefield, Bella Gian, Eva May Moss, Agnes L. Pace, Marjorie Pittman, Emma G. Simkins, Martha E. Stockdale, Leona M. Thatcher, Maybet Thompson, Thetta M. Walker.

Garfield School.
Pauline R. Atchison, Lilly R. Banachach, Ethel Brown, Louise Chamberlin, Ada Freeman, Zita Gormley, Grace Loper, Mabel McGuiness, Cora B. Perkins, Frances Riches, Eva V. Riggs, Marie M. Rohl, Dorothy Buren, Kempt Witbeck.

Steele School.
Coby Lee Brown, Barbara Dixon, Harriet Gaymann, Ethel M. Hall, Edna Beth McFadden, Louise C. Miller, Maude Miller, Caroline M. Moore, Etta King, Emma G. Stevens, Lillie B. Strohm, Amy C. Weld.

Columbia School.
Mary C. DeClark, Amanda Evans, Aida Flannburg, Lucila A. Hall, Adah Johnson, Louise F. Kempf, Kate J. Kinney, Margaret M. Russell, Edna W. West, Rowena Williams.

Washington School.
Ethel M. Cadwell, Harriet Gilman, Ida M. Hamilton, Frances A. Hunter, Rosita M. Kellogg, Flora F. Nichols, Audrey Stevenson, Margaret W. Taylor, Eleanor A. Wharton, Belle Willis.

Liller School.
Louise A. Field, Kathryn Gardiner, Harriet Jordan, Wida B. Kindig, Edith L. Phillips, Sarah Puzley, Anna Schneider, Louise Sunkins, Nellie V. Thompson, Verita Slaughter.

Bristol School.
Lillian G. Bateman, Ethel Eubank, Cella Gormley, Octavia I. Hall, Sarah Hinton, Lenita Moler, Emma Moss, Katherine Sawin, Daisy Tipton.

Helen Hunt School.
Louise Auld, Susan W. Eastman, Ella Strohm, Anna Gardiner, Nancy Juden, Margaret Pease.

Buena Vista School.
Alice Enghland, Annie L. Ferrier, Elizabeth Slaughter, Gertrude Pierson, Rosa M. Thomas, Florence Turner.

Ivywild School.
Edith L. Hall, Mary Van Dusen, Caroline M. Salmon, Evelyn B. Sturdevant, Nan D. Wilkinson.

Roswell School.
Nettie Anderson, Esther Samuelson.

Curtis School.
Ella Sheehan.

Rock Island School.
Carrie A. Kimble.

Pike View School.
O. C. Eoke.

Kindergarten.
Myra H. Moore, Ethel I. Gordon, Katharine Grayson, Elmoine Havens.

Substitutes.
Violet Fuller, Alice McKinnie.

WORK AND NICHOLSON HERE: INTEREST OF CANDIDATES
Dr. Hubert Work of Pueblo, candidate on the Republican ticket for United States senator, spent yesterday in Colorado Springs in the interests of his campaign. Dr. Work is well known in Colorado Springs, having spent a great deal of his time here. Samuel D. Nicholson at Leadville, candidate for the nomination for governor on the Republican ticket, also was in this city yesterday. Nicholson is a brother of Mayor Nicholson of Leadville, who recently piloted the Colorado Springs to Salt Lake City sociability run from this city to the mining town.

When the bowels feel uncomfortable and you miss the exhilarating feeling that always follows a copious morning operation, a dose of HERBINE will set you right in a couple of hours. If taken at bedtime you get its beneficial effect after breakfast next day. Price 50c. Sold by Hoffer-Archard Drug Co. Adv.

Justice Dunnington yesterday found M. Seymour guilty of beating his wife, and sentenced him to six months in the county jail. The police arrested Seymour, who was using the name of Thayer, some time ago on the charge of assault, after he had caused the arrest of Mrs. Seymour on a charge of larceny when she left him after a family quarrel. They suspected at the time that the Seymours are people wanted in Des Moines, Ia., for passing bad checks, but could get no word from the Des Moines authorities regarding them, and for this reason pressed the other charge against the man. Mrs. Seymour appeared to testify against her husband yesterday. She is still held in jail on the original charge of larceny.

Six Months in Jail for Beating Wife Who Is in Jail on Larceny Charge

County Registration to Be Held Today and Saturday
Registration for the county precincts of El Paso county, for the coming primary and general elections, will be held today and again on Saturday. Registering at Colorado Springs voters at the office in the court house, which has been unusually low this year, was much heavier yesterday. All those who are eligible to vote, but who did not vote at the 1912 election, or who voted then but have changed their residence, must register in order to qualify as voters this year.

DIZZY HEAD, FLUTTERING HEART, FLOATING SPECKS.
These are signs of kidney and bladder trouble. You'll have headaches too, backaches and be tired all over. Don't wait longer, but get right today. Foley Kidney Pills at once. It won't be long before your miserable sick feeling will be gone. You will sleep well, eat well and grow strong and active again. They are a tonic and your entire system, as well as kidneys and bladder will be benefited by their use. Try them. Robinson Drug Co. Adv.

Throw Away Straw Hat Today: Time's Up Hatters Forcing Some Queer Styles on Us

Have you a straw hat? Then throw it away this morning and get one of our latest overcoat rolls, in myrtle, dahlia blue, etc. This is not an ad of fall styles.

But this morning is September 1 (a wit would have said May instead) and to even think of straws and panama after August 31 is well not exactly "come in fall." So that "Overcoat Roll" talk might be all right after all.

Whoever is responsible for the rule that there shall be no straws after September 1, we can't say. It sounds like the manufacturers of felts. Anyway, year after year along the latter part of August, hatters announce in a manner intended to forever acquiesce the poor individual who is planning to get another week's wear out of his straw, that it is time to wear a felt. In their opinion the fellow who goes along another day or so is committing a crime which is severe enough for punishment by a year in the penitentiary or something equally as bad.

Put the poor fellow trying to catch up with Madame Fashion; rather, Monsieur Style in this case. Just about the time he gets his winter hat shaped to his head the hatters tell him its passé. "You must get this spring shape," they say. He shivers. It's one of these 18-inch crown, one-inch brim monstrosities. But he buys it. Of course he does. And when he has almost convinced himself that he actually looks half-way presentable in the thing he is told that it's no longer THE thing. The season on straws has opened. And he buys a straw, wears it a month or so and on come the fall shapes. Ad infinitum.

In our humble opinion, Colorado Springs hatters are missing a bet. Why shouldn't they decree that straws shall be worn only between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. during July and August? Only between these hours

is it summer in this mountainous country? After 5 o'clock the weather is not unlike Indian summer in the east. So why not straws for summer hours and some shape yet to be devised for the Indian summer hours? But never a straw after 5 p. m. They probably could get away with it. Blame it on M. Style and they sure could.

But enough. Only one thing is vital. Today is September 1—and if you're caught with a straw or panama you will wait—well, you will, that's all.

So bright and early this morning rush around to your hatter and get your "Overcoat Roll" or "Balmacaan Droop" or one of the other latest and classiest. You might just as well you'll have to come to it sooner or later.

(You whose noses are kept to the w. k. grindstone may wear your straws just a few days longer, PROVIDED, your employment keeps you in the office from early morning until late at night and that you make your way to and from your home via back alleys and lightly-traveled streets.)

KEEPS YOUR LIVER HEALTHILY ACTIVE, CLEANSES YOUR SYSTEM THOROUGHLY.

A man in Kentucky just told a friend that Foley Cathartic Tablets were the most wonderful medicine that had ever entered his system. Said he would not be without them. Neither would you, if you had ever tried them for chronic constipation or for an occasional purge. Better for you than calomel. Keeps your liver active. Stout people can't find anything to equal them for comfort. Robinson Drug Co. Adv.

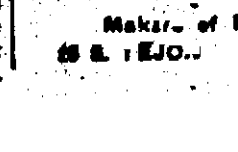
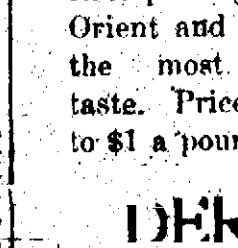
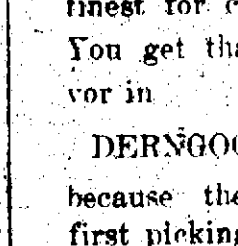
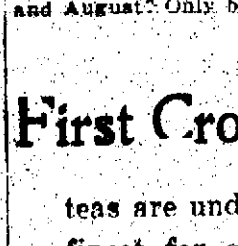
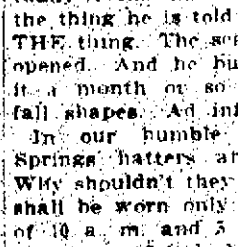
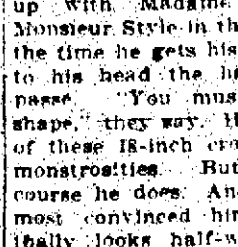
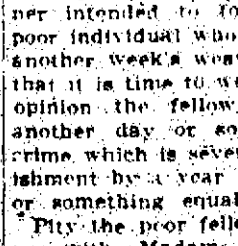
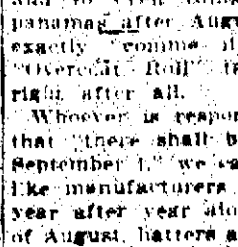
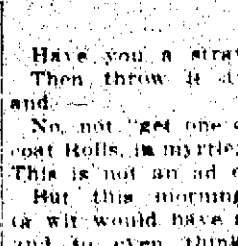
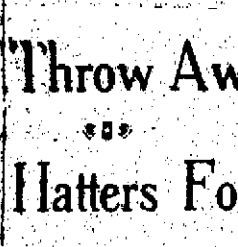
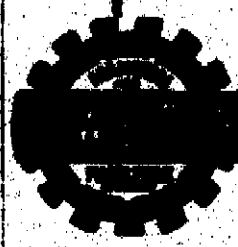
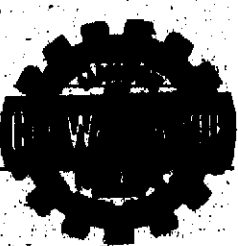
Iron Springs Dance

Prof. Fred G. Pink, director of the orchestra at Iron Springs pavilion, in Manitou, has announced the following program of one-steps, two-steps, waltzes and schottisches for tonight's dance at the pavilion:

Waltz—"Cecilia."
Two-step—"Queen of the Movies."
Schottische—"Always Take a Girl Named Daisy."
Waltz—"Maid of Athens."
Two-step—"Round the Hall."
One-step—"Jamale Trop."
Waltz—"Dreaming."
Two-step—"He's a Devil."
Schottische—"Swanee Rose."
Waltz—"June."
Two-step—"You Made Me Love You."
One-step—"Tree Chie."
Waltz—"High Jinks."
Two-step—"Good-By, Boys."
One-step—"Pass the Pickles."
Waltz—"First Love."

Chamberlain's Liniment.

If you are ever troubled with aches, pains, or soreness of the muscles, you will appreciate the good qualities of Chamberlain's Liniment. Many sufferers from rheumatism and sciatica have used it with the best results. It is especially valuable for lumbago and lame back. For sale by all dealers. Adv.



Last Special Sunrise Excursion

Wednesday 2d Morning, Sept.

To the Summit of PIKES PEAK

By Way of the World's Famous Cog Road

Train leaves Manitou station at 2:30 a. m., arriving at summit in ample time for the matchless spectacle of a Rocky Mountain sunrise.

Street cars, connecting with Sunrise Special, leave corner Pikes Peak and Tejon at 1:45 a. m., Wednesday morning.

Full information and tickets at any

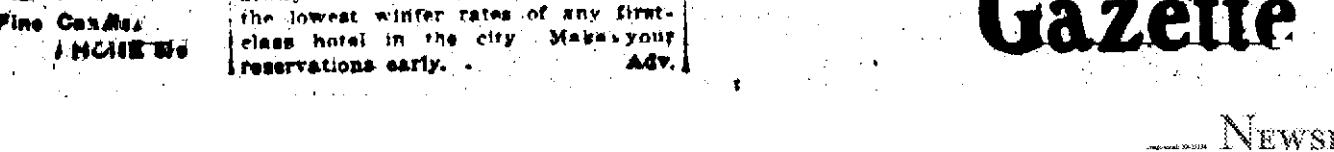
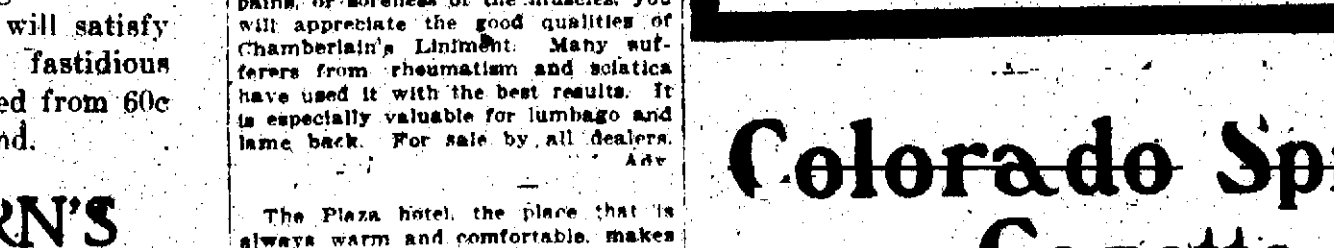
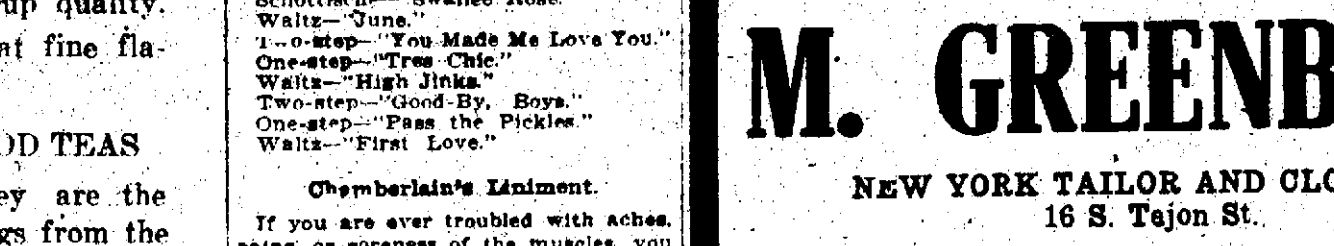
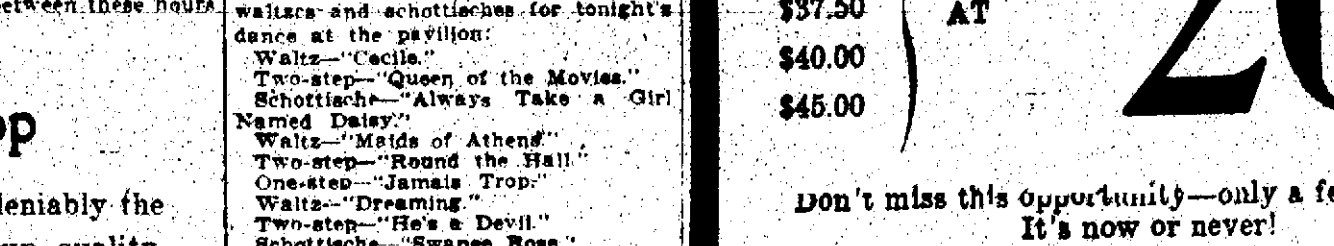
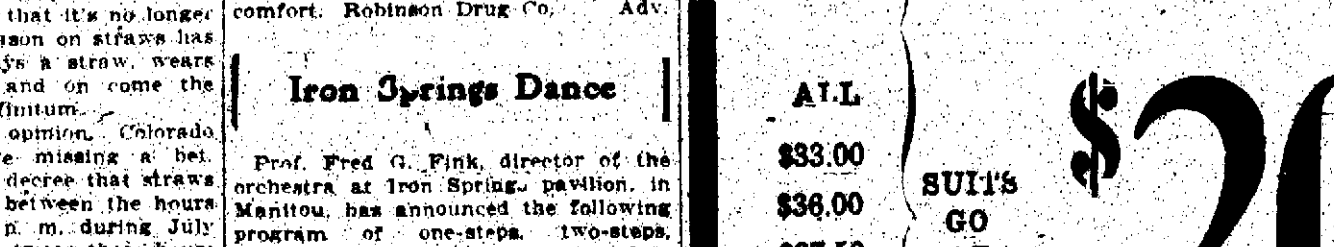
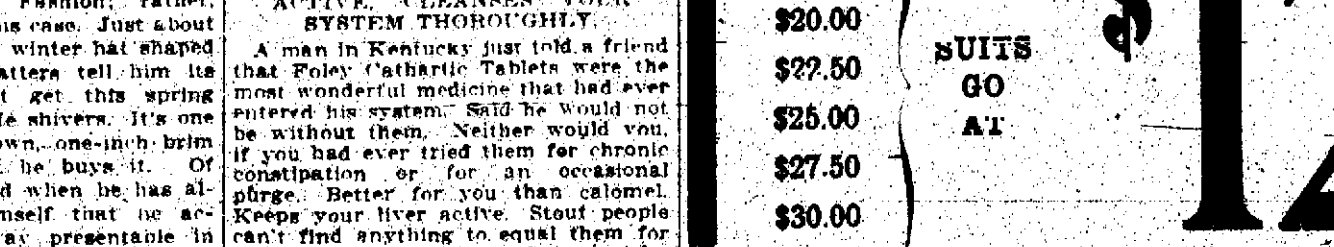
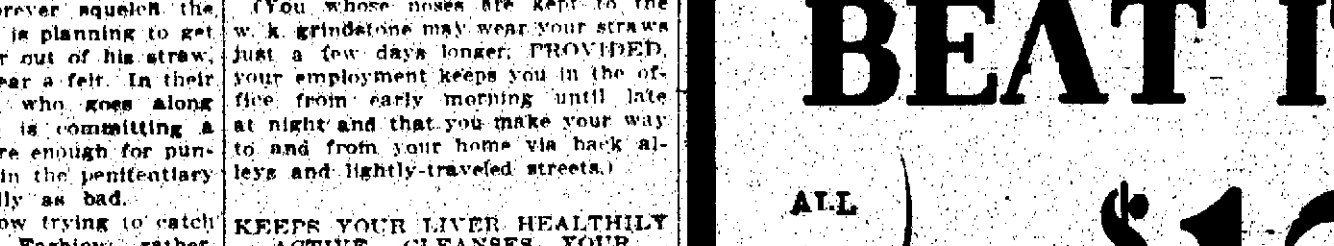
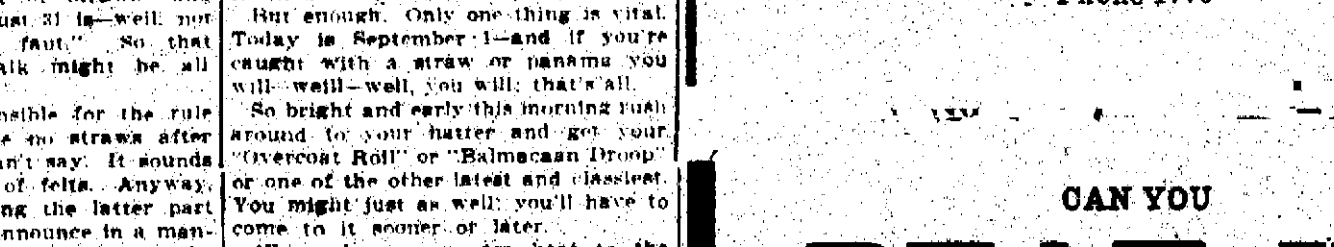
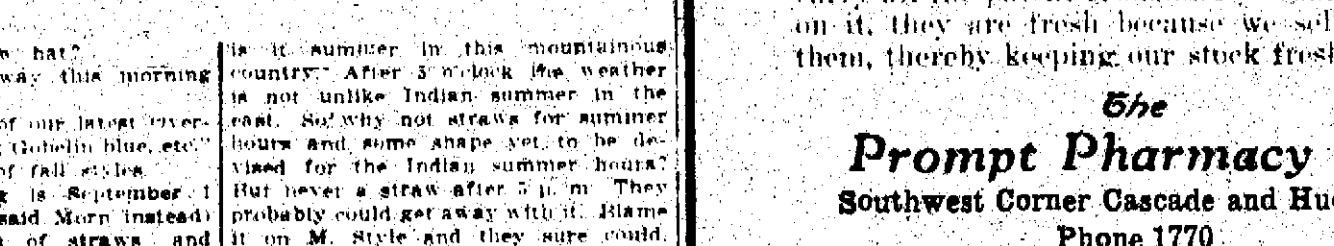
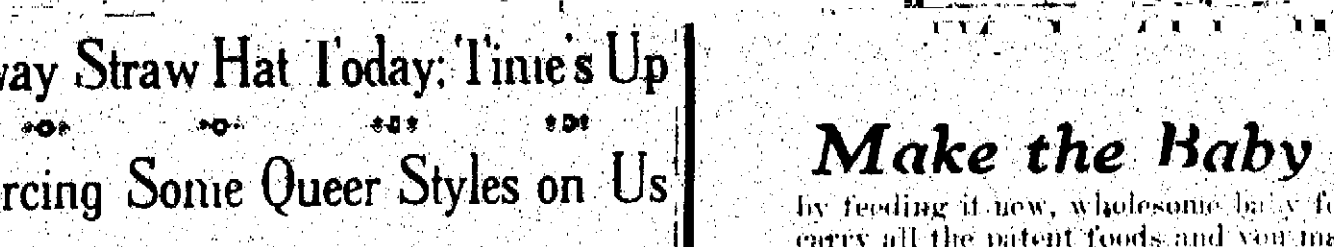
Railroad City Ticket Office

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Full information and tickets at any

Railroad City Ticket Office



Make the Baby Fat

by feeding it new, wholesome baby foods. We carry all the patent foods and you may depend on it, they are fresh because we sell a lot of them, thereby keeping our stock fresh.

The Prompt Pharmacy Co. Southwest Corner Cascade and Huerfano. Phone 1770

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BEAT IT?

ALL \$12.50
\$20.00
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SUITS GO AT \$20.00
ALL \$33.00
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NEW YORK TAILOR AND CLOTHIER 16 S. Tejon St.

Don't miss this opportunity—only a few days left. It's now or never!

Colorado Springs Gazette

The Plaza hotel, the place that is always warm and comfortable, makes the lowest winter rates of any first-class hotel in the city. Make your reservations early. Adv.

TELEPHONE MAIN 215

SUBSCRIPTION RATES IN ADVANCE
ONE MONTH-DAILY AND SUNDAY \$5.00
ONE YEAR-DAILY AND SUNDAY \$50.00
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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1914.

THE BEGINNING OF SCHOOL

TO SOME 5,000 youngsters in the Pikes Peak Region this is a day of mourning, for it marks the opening of another school term. Perhaps it doesn't make any difference, for new interests soon absorb their attention and the joys of the summer vacation are forgotten. Neither is it of any importance that they are blissfully indifferent to the educational advantages which come to them even without the asking. It is enough that they receive the benefits of these opportunities now and show their appreciation in later life by continuing the same system for the benefit of their own children.

But to adults, capable of sober thinking, there is something tremendously significant in the annual opening of the school term. We can only realize it by contrasting present conditions with those of the past. Think of the time fifty years ago, or even less, when popular education, except in the most populous centers, was in its embryonic stage. "The little red schoolhouse on the hill" was a long way off and the pupil walked there through two or three miles of snow. Both parent and child made great sacrifices to obtain the good, but rudimentary, education afforded.

The advantages of today were unknown and undreamed of. There was no steam heat, no up-to-date system of ventilation, with humidifiers, thermostats, etc. Nothing in particular was done to protect the children's health, and there was no careful supervision of play. The "bright" child had to be held back to the average pace of the class, and the dullard dragged along as he best could, or else fell behind. There was no specialized teaching, no manual training, no domestic science, no music. And it was only the children in large cities that had the advantages of a high school course. Few, indeed, are the people who attended high school twenty-five years ago and studied Latin or any of the modern languages.

Note the contrast. Today your child resumes his school work. He goes to a modern and perfectly equipped building which cost the taxpayers of Colorado Springs anywhere from \$10,000 to \$100,000. There both his mental and physical welfare are surrounded by every safeguard. He sits in a room where the lighting, heating and ventilation are the result of scientific adjustment. He is under the care of teachers whose training has been obtained not only in the schoolroom, but in courses of special study designed to fit them for the peculiar problems incident to their work. Instead of treating a roomful of children as a unit, they consider each child individually, and, insofar as is possible, arrange his work according to his peculiar fitness and requirements.

These things are wonderful, and the pity is that we do not fully appreciate them. Most people think of the public schools as a commonplace institution which exists as a matter of course, and to which, for no particular reason, they send their children when they reach the age of six. It may seem an unkind thing to say, but undoubtedly there are a great many parents whose gratitude to the public school system is based on the one fact that it provides a place which, for six hours a day, relieves them of the annoyance of caring for their offspring.

But the fact is that the public school next to representative government, is the greatest public blessing we have. Indeed, without it there could be no representative government, for an ignorant people cannot manage its own affairs. Educational authorities with nationwide experience have declared that the Colorado Springs schools in every respect equal, and in some excel, those of the highest standard throughout the country. To the people here at home who support these schools, and who benefit by the advantages they provide, this should be a matter of especial pride. In this connection it is well to remember that where such a system exists somebody must be responsible for it, and in Colorado Springs the credit for the remarkable efficiency of the public schools and the harmonious working of its excellent teaching corps belongs chiefly to Superintendent Cole.

THE PROSPECTIVE SETTLERS

NEARLY a half million acres of land in eastern Colorado are to be sold at auction within the next few weeks, under the auspices of the State Land Board. More than 200,000 acres of this lies in El Paso county and the entire tract is tributary to Colorado Springs. Therefore it is an event of unusual importance to this city's business interests.

In the last few years agriculture in Eastern Colorado has begun to come into its own, and the credit is due chiefly to the Chamber of Commerce and to the services of the Government expert. The vast plains that once were barren, except for range cattle in good seasons, are beginning to blossom. The dry farm is becoming an asset to the business of Colorado Springs.

The present season is an exceptional one, the frequent rains of the summer having soaked the soil into a state of fertility seldom known to the dry farmer. Estimates show that the value of crops produced this year will be much more than the value of the land itself. Already an automobile truck line is buying in produce and taking out merchandise, while the railroads are preparing for the rush in transporting the bulk of the crops. Farmers are buying cattle, filling their silos and preparing to use much of their own produce.

The opening up of the state land, bringing with it hundreds of settlers and their families, points to a development which a few years ago would have been scoffed at by apathetic citizens of the Pikes Peak region who seldom got farther east than Nevada avenue. The Rock Island railroad, which is fostering the movement, and which already has done a great deal for the section, has advertised the sale far and wide. The response from prospective settlers has been surprising.

The sale is to be bona fide and only real settlers are to be dealt with. The speculator is barred. There has been too much of that sort of business already. The terms will be surprisingly easy. Fifty cents an acre will make the initial investment for \$120 acres—but \$160. The balance will be paid in yearly installments of \$80, and interest. The original sale price of the land depends upon its appraised value, running from \$5 to \$10 an acre.

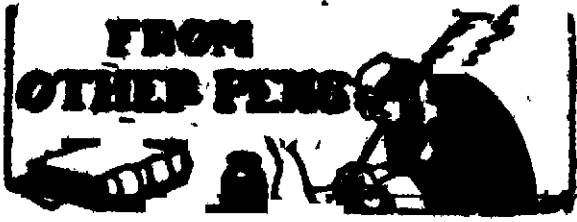
Those in charge of the sale are making certain of one factor: the settlers must have proper equipment and sufficient cash to make certain their stability. In the past families settled on the land, dry years came and the reverses were so heavy that the unprepared farmer was forced to give up his claim. To make certain of the class of its settlers the State Land Board insists on these requirements:

As a part of the consideration for the sale of this land the purchaser will be required within one year from the date of the sale to establish and maintain a valuable farming and permanent improvements thereon to at least the extent of a three-room dwelling house, a comfortable shelter for three horses and five cows, a well which will provide water for domestic purposes, a pump and a windmill on the same, and a building to cost not less than \$25. There must be at least 160 acres with a legal fence, to maintain in actual use at least three heavy work horses and milk five cows during the second and third years after the date of the sale. To keep at least 80 acres in producing crops, of which at least 50 acres will be planted each year with crops that require cultivation.

Failure to comply with these conditions will mean a forfeiture of the settler's holdings.

Next season probably a great part of this land will be tenanted. Those in charge of the sale are not going to bring people to eastern Colorado to fail as farmers, but a great deal of the success will, of course, lie with the settlers themselves. They should follow the advice of the county agricultural plant crops adaptable to the soil and climate, build silos and secure livestock as rapidly as possible.

Should the rainfall next season be as good as it has been this year, Eastern Colorado soon will place itself in the front rank of western agricultural communities. If it is a dry year, it will mean work and hardship and, above all, courage. Courage and intelligence will make this section a profitable farming community and indirectly this city will benefit.



FROM OTHER PENS

A NATION OF UNSKILLED.

From the Chicago Tribune.

We are a nation of unskilled. We are sending cotton to France, but we import artificial flowers from Paris. We export copper to Germany, but we import surgical instruments from that country. We sell our raw material cheap and pay high prices for the finished product.

Why are we not turning our cotton and wool into beautiful goods at home? Why are we not manufacturing our own surgical instruments? Why are American workmen, American manufacturers and dealers not getting the enormous profits involved in the field of industry which lies between the raw material and the finished high grade article?

The answer, according to C. A. Prosser, secretary of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, lies in the fact that we have no skilled mechanics in this country. The United States has neglected the education of its workers. Secretary Prosser says: "We have the best institutions in the world to train technical leaders. But we give the manual laborer and there are some seven millions of him no thought. The American workman may be the most intelligent in the world, but his intellect cannot make up for the lack of that skill which comes from training."

We are satisfied in this country, it is pointed out, with a common school education for the great mass of laborers. In Germany every boy who leaves the common school for the factory attends some sort of continuation school in the evening. The boy who works as a machinist goes to a night school which besides teaching him, better citizenship, tries to make a better machinist of him. The boy who works as a clerk in a store or office goes to the sort of school that furthers his knowledge along business lines while taking care of his general education.

The workers of the United States, according to Mr. Prosser, are hesitating to realize their educational deficiencies. In the New England states alone half a million dollars is spent by workers annually for correspondence school instruction. The deficiency of our mass education is too great, however, to be benefited by the necessarily shallow and inefficient instruction of a correspondence school. The United States will have to take to industrial training in earnest, he says, or stand the consequence and great financial loss which the creating of a totally unskilled and untrained working population involves.

THE SILENT BATTLES.

From the Chicago Herald.

The London Daily Express estimates that the allied fleets have already captured 200 German merchant vessels, with a total tonnage of 1,000,000 tons and a value of \$300,000,000. It adds that Germany still has 500 merchant ships of various kinds at sea and liable to capture.

The figures may or may not be accurate. Coming from anti-German sources they are to be taken with reserve. But Germany's splendid merchant marine is gradually being forced from the high seas and many of her ships are certainly meeting with capture or destruction.

The capture of a merchant ship unless it be a big ocean liner, attracts little attention. A single shot fired by a torpedo boat against a cruiser seems a greater event. But in the capture of merchant ships and the gradual extinction of foreign trade we see one of the great silent, unnoticed battles of the war.

The actual value of the merchant marine that may be captured or crippled during the war is equal to a whole fleet of dreadnoughts, battleships, cruisers, torpedo boats and submarines. And it takes much longer to create a merchant marine than it does an effective naval force as we in the United States have had abundant reason to know.

These silent battles devoted to the destruction of useful instruments of commerce and annihilating the accumulations of years of thrift are hard enough when waged between hostile nations. Unfortunately they do not stop here. Every nation at war is waging a silent battle against itself and destroying its own useful accumulations as effectively as it destroys those of the enemy.

It is moving with fatal military effectiveness on its own resources of wealth, prosperity and human-kind. It is destroying what it has taken years to build up just as completely as if it were dropping bombs on its own industries every day from airplanes. It is winning victories in the silence against itself that future generations will feel like overwhelming defeat.

TRUE COLLEGE DEMOCRACY

From the New York Tribune.

About the latest movement in college education at the present moment is the widespread effort to achieve a more democratic college life. It may be protested that true democracy is a thing of the spirit and will not come overnight for the whitening. But all the signs point to the view that much of the spirit is today at hand and that present efforts are but designed to give that spirit prompt and full expression.

A good analysis of the difficulties which beset democracy in our large eastern colleges was made recently by a young Harvard graduate. The problem he said was to amalgamate in some fashion three separate social classes: the complacent provincialists, the conscientious provincialists, and the bitter provincialists. The first are the private school men; he was speaking of conditions at Harvard—the second are the public school men in popular speech. The third are the most valuable and interesting men in college are the men who have fought their way up and into college by sheer grit and intelligence.

Roughly, these three classes are in all our colleges and the difficulty of presenting their remaining separate and hostile is always present. Each class is provincial in a sense none more so than the young barbarians at the top who hold themselves aloof from human beings whose clothes and manners and parents are unlike their own. It is an admirable promise for the future that the present day college man is awake to the needs of democracy and is ready to fight for its principle in his alma mater.

A Definition of Happiness

BY RUTH CAMERON

One afternoon this summer I went automobilizing with two women. One of them was plainly bored. The scenery was beautiful, but then, she has seen a great deal of beautiful scenery and her interest in it was only languid. The other woman was not tired for an instant. Nor was this because she had less opportunity to ride than the first woman. On the contrary, the difference was one of character, not of circumstance.

The second woman enjoyed every moment of that ride because she saw so much that was interesting to her.

Every mile of the road offered to her not only beautiful scenery, on which she could feast her bodily eye but interesting things on which to feed her mind's eye.

She is interested in architecture and called our attention to houses which illustrated various types such as Queen Anne bungalows, French roofs, etc., telling just when they were probably built and showing us the chimneys the lines of the roofs and other points by which it is possible to tell the period to which the house belongs. We wondered why all country houses are not painted white, as we thought they should be, and she promptly explained that certain colored paints, notably red, are more economical.

She is interested in botany. A flash of color in a swamp which we should have quite missed was hailed with delight by her as an early appearance of the cardinal flower. We passed under an archway of exquisite elm and she added interest to admiration by telling us that elms whose trunks are gracefully festooned with foliage, instead of standing bare and gaunt, are the female elms, and are notable as one of the few cases in nature in which the female is more beautiful than the male.

She understands something about birds and could tell us to which songsters certain notes which we had often heard but never placed belonged, and several times she pointed out to us pretty feathered folk on the bushes by the roadside which we with our duller eyes would never have seen.

Even the bored lady appeared far less bored at the end of the ride.

You see such people—that is people with a lively and educated interest about them—bless not only themselves but others.

Life is a book written in many languages. The more you know the more you can read of the book. Some people only know one or two of these languages, and to them many pages of the book are blank and dull. Others know a great many and to them the book is always interesting.

The more one knows he it of human nature, birds, flowers, books, houses or a thousand other things that are interesting and full of life, the more interest one possesses the less often he will be bored. And after all that is happiness but not in the least a luxury.

AN IRISH-AMERICAN DEFENCE OF GERMANY

From the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.

The following from an Irish-American paper serves to illustrate the general tenor of the point of view of other nationalities besides the German.

The student of modern history must marvel at the growth and development of the German empire. Out of obscurity and poverty it has arisen. Possibilities her development has been too rapid her progress too sudden to meet with the entire approval of her neighbors who disconcerted them all in the race for continental supremacy. It would have been too much to expect that Germany at the zenith of her power and time would not be harassed by barbarians. There is not such a great difference between the Goths and Vandals of old and the Russians of today.

History has taught the Germans that their best defense is a belief in their own invincibility and in presenting a united defense to the world. Without going into a defense of militarism at this time I might say that a great empire like Germany unless able to defend its possessions by being organized for war is a source of danger to the peace of the world. It is at least entirely understandable that the state of affairs in Germany during the last few decades obliged the German people to put their trust and confidence in their military prowess and to look with profound and well-grounded suspicion upon her neighbors, Russia and France. The history of Germany proves that it is only by the sword that the races have maintained their power. Whenever they have allowed that sword to rust in its scabbard their neighbors have fallen upon them and torn them limb for limb. The present government of Germany has read her history aright and has been prepared to defend the integrity of the Germans as a nation.

The English navy is an absolute necessity to the supremacy of Great Britain. The German army is an absolute necessity to the supremacy of Germany. We are all agreed that one of the most probable results of this war will be if not a general disarmament at least a curtailment of the enormous burden which armaments have imposed upon Europe. The enemies of Germany have exploited the emperor as the bulwark of military power, but as a matter of fact they have obliged Germany to continue its policy of being as strong as the combined military power of France and Russia in exactly the same measure that England has duped the world by its standard with regard to her navy.

The fact that Germany is not the

VEST POCKET ESSAYS

BY GEORGE FERGUSON
Author of "At Crossed Sides" etc.

WAR RUMORS

In these troublesome times when all Europe is involved in a clinch and all America is standing before the bulletin boards awaiting the result of the first round, war news is a national necessity.

War news is very difficult to obtain



The loss was confined to the week's washing, which was blown overboard during a heavy gale.

Because of the new fangled European method of segregating war correspondents in country clubs and coffee hundreds of miles from the front. Therefore the world has to rely on war rumors.

War rumors are obtained by translating the expressions on the faces of war officials. They are also gotten from bystanders on the seashore, from souvenir postal cards, from masked lights on the ocean, from sparrows on the telegraph wires and from sounds of heavy firing in the vicinity of rock quarries.

When a war rumor is obtained it is immediately cable to this country and published with strong expressions of doubt. The next day the facts are analyzed. On the following day corroborating witnesses are examined and three days later the story is hotted down and the truth is extracted from the residue by a man with tweezers and a strong microscope.

When a war rumor announces that a German passenger ship with \$1,000,000 in gold on board has been captured by the British, no one gets excited because next day it will be discovered that the gold was British gold anyway and that the steamer is merely being guarded the following day will disclose the fact that the steamer slipped through the British ships safely and is approaching Germany, while two days later the same boat will steam into Portland, U. S. A.

Likewise, it will appear from a war rumor that an entire fleet of British warships has been lost. But the next day it will be found that only two vessels are missing while the official report will disclose the fact that the fleet was confined to the week's washing which was blown overboard during a heavy gale.

We should not be unduly excited by war rumors remembering the fact that in our own Spanish-American war, the one Spanish battleship was reported near New York in San Francisco harbor, approaching New Orleans under full steam and steaming up the Chicago river in a heavy fog—all at the same moment. But we should read them with the same careful, painstaking interest which we would give to any summer fiction and we should also remember that the space which is devoted to war rumors would otherwise be covered with politics.

THE FRENCH ARMY TESTS

Another advantage in the premium that armies put on good stature, vitality and health in passing on the matter of height, weight and frame the French army makes use of certain indices. It refers for active service all men of height less than one meter 50 centimeters (A meter is 39.37 inches and a centimeter is 1/100 of a meter).

The Tarbier index is as follows: The ideal weight of a man 20 years of age expressed in kilograms equals the number of centimeters of his height in excess of one meter. Example: A man 20 years of age and six feet high (one meter 83 centimeters) high a man of that height and age should weigh 33 kilograms or 72 pounds. Just as army authorities say that a man less than 60 inches high (about five feet) tires too easily to be a soldier, they say that a man weighing less than 50 kilograms (about 100 pounds) is too light to be a soldier.

Another test used by them is known as the Piquet index. In this index the start is made with the height in centimeters. From this figure is subtracted the weight in kilograms. The remainder should be less than the circumference of the chest expressed in centimeters. For example: If a man is 180 centimeters tall (five feet three inches) and weighs 68 kilos (150 pounds) the difference is 112. If his chest measures 80 centimeters (31.5 inches), the 30 is to be subtracted from 112 leaving 82 which is their dividing line.

In a series of examinations of French soldiers made by Juliette five per cent had a Piquet index below a 30. These Juliette said should have been rejected. Fifteen per cent had one to 10, 15 per cent, 11 to 15, 5 per cent, 16 to 20, 25 per cent, 20 to 25, 10 per cent, 25 to 30.

This Piquet test puts especial emphasis on a deep broad well rounded chest.

DIABETES AND BRIGHT'S

A R. J. writes: Will you please publish the general symptoms of both diabetes and Bright's disease and indicate their cause and treatment?

REPLY

To answer your questions at all adequately is a task of no small proportions. It is today a proof of the remarkable genius of the state and military policy of her reigning house. It is an ocular demonstration of a great historical phenomenon.

Wilhelm II is a great man and all great men are subject to violent attacks and abuse. We are apt to lose our judgment in the storm and stress of such times.

HOW TO KEEP WELL

By Dr. W. A. Evans

Questions pertaining to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, of general interest, will be answered in this column. When possible, the subject or the subject is not suitable, letters will be forwarded to the proper authorities and have a stamped address envelope is included. Dr. Evans will not take the case of persons for individual diagnosis. Replies for such cases cannot be given.

(Copyright 1914 by The Tribune Company)

REPLY

The condition is not so infrequent as you think. It can be relieved by operation.

EFFECT OF SWIMMING

Mrs. S. C. H. writes: "I have been in bathing and swimming four times this season and each time on leaving the water I notice my lips are blue and my fingers tips numb. Will you please tell me if I should discontinue? I do not think I have heart trouble."

REPLY

Probably you remain too long in the water. If a short plunge causes the same effects, refrain entirely.

BIG GRAIN STEAMER BEACHED BY ICEBERG

CURLING, N. F. Aug. 31. A big tramp steamer, grain laden from Montreal for Liverpool, is reported beached on the Newfoundland west coast 100 miles north of here. The steamer struck an iceberg in the straits of Belle Isle, Friday night, and was compelled to run ashore with her forehold full of water. Several rescue parties have gone to the scene.

A LAME BACK—KIDNEY TROUBLE CAUSES IT

It doesn't take long for kidney and bladder trouble to give you a lame back, and even worse if not checked. Mrs. E. T. Ferguson, Gainesville, Ga., was fairly down on her back with kidney trouble and inflamed bladder. She says: "I took Foley Kidney Pills and now my back is stronger than in years and kidney trouble and bladder inflammation have entirely disappeared. I am glad to tell you that I feel better than I have for some time. They contain no habit-forming drugs." Robinson Drug Co.

50 more Ruskin Proofs go on display and sale today Price \$3.50 each

Hardy's
16 North Tejon

IN THE EARLY DAYS

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY

September 1, 1881.

At the regular September meeting of the city council, ordinances creating a police department and amending the liquor law were introduced.

The third annual National Mining and Industrial exposition was opened in Denver with speeches by Governor Grant and others.

Merrill & Davis, plumbers, dissolved partnership. Mr. Merrill continued the business at the old stand on Pikes Peak avenue.

A new plank sidewalk had been laid in front of Buckingham's shoe store.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY

September 1, 1891.

The Populists of the county held a convention in Odd Fellows hall in Colorado City, presided over by Justice of the Peace John McCoach, and selected delegates for the state, judicial and congressional conventions. Giles Ott Pearson was endorsed for congress.

About 50 of the employees of the Rapid Transit company got together in the southern part of town and had a celebration in honor of Albert Unor, who had taken the prize for the best decorated car in the recent Sunflower parade.

E. F. Welles and J. P. Kane formed a partnership under the firm name of Welles & Kane for the purpose of conducting a real estate and brokerage business.

J. S. Gibson who was in charge of the building of the Coliseum (Temple theater) which was then in progress, issued a call for more subscriptions to the stock of the company.

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FRENCH ARMY TESTS

The people of this country have a wide idea of the stress put on military affairs in Europe. This stress on health in various ways, to maintain that they indirectly compel relative long ranges for many years of families. Such families have a high sickness rate. When the family income line falls below a certain level sickness also comes sooner or later.

The enforced military service of the strongest young men has an effect on the stock. The mortality of war removes from the ranks of prospective parenthood the finest physical material and the bravest souls.

On the other hand the soldier learns hygiene and carries into his home not only the knowledge of hygiene gained but also the spirit of obedience which makes possible the application of the laws of hygiene.

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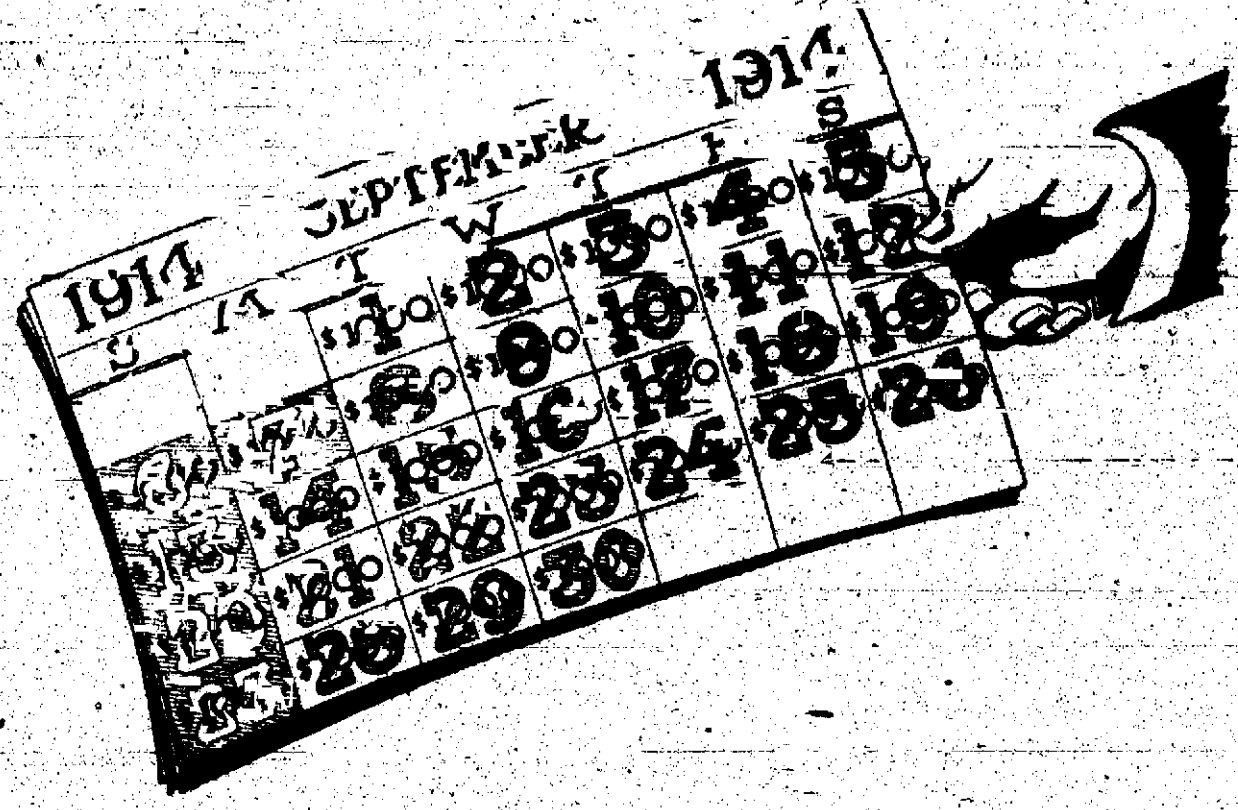
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\$1000 A DAY

Your Company pays One Thousand Dollars a day taxes.

Not only in September but every day in the year

Last year the total amount of our taxes was \$386,664.00

The Bell System has paid over Eleven Million Dollars for taxes in the last twelve months

This money all goes for the support of the City, County and State

It goes to keep up the Schools, Highways and Public Buildings

Every dollar of it goes for the people's benefit

Who would pay these taxes if the Government owned the Telephone System

The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Co.

"The Corporation Different"

REGISTER TODAY, IS PLEA OF COUNTY CLERK SHELLEN

27th rack Advantage of Arrangements
Last Night: Books Close
Friday at 6 p. m.

More than 200 voters were registered last night, between 6 o'clock and 8:15, at the registration room in the county clerk's offices at the court house. Last night was the only time the office has been kept open outside of the regular hours, and it was crowded to capacity all evening by people who had for one reason or another found it inconvenient to register at other times. The number of people who came to the office, although to some extent expected, was surprising because of the low registration so far this year, and brought out afterwards an appeal from County Clerk E. C. Shelden for the voters to register today and tomorrow if possible, in order to avoid congestion at the office on Friday, the last day.

"It just shows," Shelden said last night, "that these people will have to stand in line if they wait till the last day to register. It takes, on an average, about 10 minutes to register each name, and this is particularly so if the name has to be changed from one precinct to another. A lot of the people who come in don't know what ward or precinct they live in, and the clerks have to look it up from the address. All that takes time. Those books will close at 6 o'clock Friday afternoon, positively. That is the way it has been advertised, and we will not keep open after those hours. These people have had time to register, and if they wait until too late on the last day, it's up to them."

Many Good Laughs in 'All on Account of Eliza' at the Burns

Of a type which even in this day of the problem play and social drama finds favor now and then, "All on Account of Eliza," which opened for the week at the Burns last evening, should be well received by theatergoers, even if only because it's different.

"All on Account of Eliza" is typical of the rural comedies which were produced in such numbers some years ago. The excellence of the plays depended almost wholly on the ability of the playwright to draw rural characters. The comedy for the most part was secondary, invariably appearing in no small degree in true character depictions.

Leo Dietrichson was one of those with a deep knowledge of the people of the countryside and his play, being produced by the Burns Players this week, was numbered among the successes. The play centers around Eliza Carter, the schoolmarm, who has aroused the hatred and antagonism of the women of the village solely because she is pretty and dresses well. Determined to get her out of town, the women seek evidence against her and, seeking, of course, find. They each contribute a "might have been" until the charges appear really serious and, through continual discussions, convince themselves that they are really true. The opportunity for character depiction in this one phase of the play can readily be seen.

Company Very Creditable

The school trustees and typical country school trustees they are—naturally side with beauty. The women carry the fight to the board meeting and after a session filled with much comedy, lose. Angered at the turn of affairs they call on the schoolmarm late that night—8 o'clock or more—and begin to put in force their threats to drive her from the village. But the lover enters, marries her and the women are last seen attempting to reconcile themselves to their condition, and make peace with their husbands, who will remember quite vividly the session of the school board.

Almost entirely character work, "All on Account of Eliza" is hardly a play for a stock company with its three or four character people. Yet the Burns company plays it in a very creditable manner.

Thurston Hall appears in a role new to Colorado Springs, as the old German character, Franz Hochstetl. He plays the rich comedy part in a delightful manner and his broken English is very good. Especially in the third act is Hall good, the "business" of the scene giving him excellent opportunities.

Miss Nita Mac is playing as Eliza Carter. And by the way, she introduces something new. One of the charges against the school teacher is that she once sang a "risqué" song and personified an "indecent" dance. A repetition of the song and demonstration of the dance is called for at the board meeting in the second act. This Miss Mac readily agrees to. And without a thought for the finer sensitivities of the village women, the Burns audience demanded that it be repeated and then wanted it done all over again.

As Walter Hochstetl, son of the old German, Roy Bantel, also does good work; though the part is small. Miss Eddie Boyd, Miss Adelaide Cumming and Roger De Coverly handle their rural character parts very well, as do others of the company.

Personal Mention

The Kansas state board of tax commissioners passed through Colorado Springs yesterday on their way to Hartford, where they will spend several days before going to Denver for the annual conference of the National Tax association.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Baldwin and their daughter, Miriam Baldwin, of Chicago have returned home after a two weeks' visit in the Pikes Peak region. Mr. Baldwin is prominent in real estate circles in Chicago. Miss Baldwin graduated this spring from the University of Chicago.

Dr. S. G. Kennedy of Tulsa, Okla., and his son, James A. Kennedy, are visiting in the Pikes Peak region.

H. E. Redmond of Denver, representing the interests of Rice-Wheats, a candidate for congressman of the Second district, is in Colorado Springs this week.

Scripture and Clubs

Colorado Springs post No. 22, G. A. R., will meet in regular session this evening at 8 o'clock.

Pastor Manfort's Bible class will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock at 720 North Walnut street to continue the study of Leviticus.

The regular all day meeting of the Woman's society of the First Methodist church will be held today at the church. Lunch will be served at noon.

The Nurses Registry association will hold its regular monthly meeting tomorrow at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. A full attendance is desired. The annual picnic will be held at a later date.

THE MOST WONDERFUL SIGHT—
SEEING TRIP IN AMERICA
To over the famous "Fiddle Creek" about June 1st. Round trip, \$1.00 daily. Trains leave 10:35 a. m. ADV.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AT C. C. OCCUPIED TODAY

Record-Breaking Withdrawal Close to
Enter Institution Next
Wednesday

The transferring of the offices of the president, treasurer and deans of Colorado college from Palmer hall to the new administration building at the southeast corner of Nevada avenue and San Rafael street, will begin today, in preparation for the opening of college next Wednesday. The records and equipment of the office of Dean E. S. Parsons will be the first to be moved, and those from the offices of President W. F. Block, and the treasurer of the college will follow within the next day or two. The rooms at the northwest corner of the first floor of Palmer hall, which have been used for the administration offices, will be given over to the new department of business administration and banking.

On account of the moving of his office, Dean Parsons will not transact any business or register any students at the college today. His office in the administration building will be open tomorrow, however, and he will take up the registration of students there.

Dean Parsons was unable last night to give an estimate of the number of students who will be enrolled at the college this year. It is expected, however, by those who have been conducting the summer campaign throughout the state for students, that the freshman class this year will number 230 or more. If the other classes at the institution maintain their usual proportion to the freshman class, it was stated last night, the enrollment at the college this year will be larger than at any time before.

Archaeological Lecture Here Thursday Evening

A lecture on "Recent Archaeological Discoveries in Babylonia and Assyria" will be given here Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Colorado Springs branch of the Archaeological Institute of America, by Prof. Albert T. Clay of Yale university. Dr. Clay has been professor of Semitic archaeology in the University of Pennsylvania, and now occupies the chair of Assyriology and Babylonian literature at Yale. In his lecture Thursday night, he will speak of the newly acquired material which throws light on the life and art of Babylonia and Assyria from earliest known times to the seventh century before our era. The hour for the lecture will be 8 o'clock, but other arrangements for it have not been completed.

Local Knights Templar Attend Grand Session

Headed by Eminent Commander J. C. Dorn, the Colorado Springs delegation of Knights Templar, 18 strong, attended the convention of the grand commandery of Colorado at Alamosa last week and returned to Colorado Springs with enthusiastic reports of the meeting. The party left here Friday to spend two days at the convention and returned Sunday. There were 239 Knights Templar in session.

The following men made up the local delegation: J. C. Dorn, J. P. Barnes, John Himebaugh, Thomas Morse, J. J. Eubank, L. A. Puffer, Dr. D. H. Rice, E. J. Eaton, H. H. Mitchell, E. G. Brinkworth, R. W. Lucy, Andrew Hill, C. W. Dudley and B. H. Harper. The wives of five of the members accompanied the party. Mrs. Harper, Mrs. Brinkworth, Mrs. Dorn, Mrs. Puffer and Mrs. Eubank.

News of the Courts

SEPTEMBER TERM BEGINS TODAY IN DISTRICT COURT

The May term of the district court, during which Judge John E. Little has conducted the court in El Paso county, expired yesterday. The September term begins today, and Judge J. W. Shearer, who will be on the El Paso county bench for the term, will set the docket for it at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Judge Little goes to the outside counties of the district for the September term, and Judge S. S. Morris will hold court in Cripple Creek for Teller county. The docket here will be unusually heavy.

Police Magistrate Manning yesterday morning fined J. M. Tippet \$1 and costs for violating the traffic ordinance, but suspended the costs on payment of the fine.

Justice Madden yesterday sentenced E. E. Ryan to four months in the county jail for an assault. He also sentenced Frank Roberts to 30 days in jail for vagrancy. Roberts is a drug fiend, officers allege.

Justice Dunnington yesterday sentenced John Gunning, arrested recently for thefts from rooms at the Acacia hotel, where he had been working, as a bellboy, to 60 days in the county jail on a charge of petit larceny. He suspended the sentence, however, on payment of the costs of the case.

MUSICAL TEA FRIDAY FOR VISITING NURSES' ASS'N

For the benefit of the District Nurses association, a "Musical Tea and Garden Party" will be given next Friday afternoon, beginning at 4 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. W. K. Jewett, 1515 North Cascade avenue. Those who will assist Mrs. Jewett in serving will be Mesdames John Shields, Henry Leonard, Stacy Richmond, Clarence Carpenter, Loris, William Evans and Eric Ewenson, and the Misses Daisy Anderson and Washburn. A musical program has been arranged for the entertainment, and will be given before the tea. Tickets may be obtained at the residence of Mrs. Jewett, or at the residence of Mrs. Stacy Richmond, 114 East San Rafael street. All the proceeds of the tea will go to the District Nurses association, as the ladies who have the entertainment in charge have arranged to have all the revenue which will be incurred.

DR. T. H. MURRAY'S Oriental Cream ON THE FACE



Our new fall line of Woolens is complete in the newest weaves and patterns, made in any style you prefer. The new mixers, plaids and stripes predominate. Our styles come direct from the leading fashion centers of the world. Fall's choicest clothes offerings. Let the Dundee make that new fall suit, tailored to your own individual measure and build, and made to reflect your personality.

\$15 SUITS AND OVERCOATS

Call and let us prove to you that our clothes are as good as they are advertised. We invite your careful inspection. We also make the new Mackinaws, Balmacaans and Raincoats.

Dundee

Professional Tailors for Men.
124 E. Pikea Peak Ave.

P. S.—Out-of-town men, write for samples and self-measuring blanks.

60 GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN RESERVISTS ARE TAKEN FROM AMERICAN SHIPS IN ORIENT

HONOLULU, T. H., Aug. 31.—The American liners Manchuria and China, which sailed from Manila, a rumor gained circulation there of a plan to arrest the Germans on board the Manchuria after she reached Hongkong and on this account it was understood that they would not touch there but would make Shanghai direct. This course, however, was not followed.

No Protest From U. S.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—State department officials did not react to the reported removal of German and Austrian reservists from American ships off Hongkong, provided the incident occurred within the three-mile limit of the British port, inasmuch as Hongkong is under British jurisdiction, her warship could arrest the nationalists of any belligerent within territorial waters.

What might be the opinion of the American government if the reservists were taken from American vessels on the high seas is undetermined. State department officials said tonight no complaint of that character had been placed before them. The right of search for contraband cargoes in high seas is accorded by all nations to beligerent ships, but the right to take passengers from a neutral ship on the high seas has long been in dispute and no official of the department was willing to express any opinion.

Taken by British.
Those who appeared to be Germans or Austrians and could not prove otherwise, were taken in a navy tender to Stone Cutters island for detention.

Two Germans aboard the China claimed Swiss citizenship and were not held.

All German residents of Hongkong, Captain Thompson reports, have been held.

Manila newspapers of August 8, arriving here, London the captain's story.

REV. BARNETT REAPPOINTED
TO M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH

The annual state conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, meeting in Trinidad, has reappointed the Rev. R. Ira Barnett, pastor of the church in this city, to his pastorate for another year. During the last year, the church of which Dr. Barnett is pastor has grown 90 per cent in membership, and has increased 90 per cent in its contributions for local and other causes. The Rev. Mr. Barnett attended the sessions of the conference, and has just returned to this city.

Good Time Now For Blood Health



It is in the summer time, by the aid of S. S. S., that you naturally and quickly get rid of those harmful irritants that gather to cause rheumatism, catarrh, blood stings, eczema, boils and other forms of impure blood.

In a splendidly illustrated book, "What a Wonderful Blood Purifier," you will find the wonders of the skin and what is required to keep it healthy. But first get a bottle of S. S. S. at any drug store and then write for the book to the Swift Specific Co., 100 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. S. S. S. is sold in every city.

RATON HIGHWAY IMPROVED

The Raton road on the Colorado-Gulf highway is in satisfactory condition, according to word received here yesterday, and is being improved by a large force of men. New bridges are being constructed and tourists can drive their machines over that route with perfect safety. The temporary bridge over the Canadian river in Amabilis, Tex., is in good condition and is being used frequently.

MANY PROSPECTIVE SETTLERS HERE FOR AUCTION OF STATE LANDS THIS WEEK

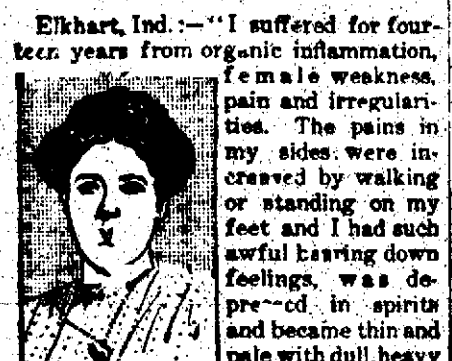
State Registrar V. T. Hoggatt Here Tomorrow
to Make Final Arrangements for Sale

"Going, going, gone!" and 177,000 acres of state land will be put up at auction Thursday afternoon by State Registrar Volney T. Hoggatt at the county courthouse. He will arrive in Colorado Springs tomorrow morning and will be at the chamber of commerce to meet all who are interested in the big auction and arrange details for the sale. Hoggatt was in communication yesterday with C. E. Daniels, who is in charge of the local office of the land board, and reported that everything was in fine shape for a large attendance.

People already are arriving for the auction, and Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Texas are represented by prospective purchasers who are looking over the ground.

MRS. WILLIAMS' LONG SICKNESS

Yields To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Elkhart, Ind.: "I suffered for four years from organic inflammation, female weakness, pain and irregularities. The pains in my sides were increased by walking or standing on my feet and I had such awful bearing down feelings, was depressed in spirits and became thin and pale with dull, heavy eyes. I had six doctors from whom I received only temporary relief. I decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial and also the Sanative Wash. I have now used the remedies for four months and cannot express my gratitude for what they have done for me.

"If these lines will be of any benefit you have my permission to publish them."

Mrs. SADIE WILLIAMS, 405 James Street, Elkhart, Indiana.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record of being the most successful remedy for female ills we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., stand to prove this fact.

If you have the slightest doubt that E. P. P.'s Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and sold in strict confidence.

Land buyers are getting in their work despite the efforts of the state land board officials, and yesterday Daniels got word of a case where already experts on locating land nearly managed to get \$125 from an unsuspecting old woman. With only \$400 in her possession she gave into the office at the chamber of commerce and told a story of nearly having been caught by men who wanted to charge her \$125 for locating. She happened to come to the chamber of commerce and learned from Daniels that she could have her fillings made and examine the land at much less cost through regular channels. He told her that \$400 was not enough capital to take up land in accordance with the plans outlined by the department and Rock Island officials," said Daniels, "and we really don't want people with such meager funds to buy state land."

For the benefit of the people intending to buy land in El Paso and Elbert counties, Prof. H. M. Cottrell, agricultural commissioner for the Rock Island railroad, has contributed a special series of articles on "The Foundation for Dry Land Farming in the Dairy Cow," and in the September number of "The Southwest Trail," which will be at the state land office in the chamber of commerce. In this series, Prof. Cottrell deals particularly with cattle, sheep, feed, the methods of choosing cattle and dairymen. "When you think of dry land farming think of dairymen," writes Cottrell. "It is the one never-failing, money-making resource in dry land farming for the family with little capital." The following extract is taken from the Southwest trail:

Dairymen is the one never-failing money-making resource in dry land farming for the family with little capital. The native wild grass is a dependable dairy feed. Kaffir and sorghum, when given good treatment, never fail to produce feed crops. These sure feed crops make good silage and for 100 outlay and his labor, the dry land farmer can build a pit silo. Buyers of cream can cash at the time of each purchase. The dry land farmer with a herd of good dairy cows receives a cash income every week through the year, whether the season is wet or dry.

The new settler in a dry land country who takes a herd of milking cows with him can go out the first morning he is in his new home and milk the cows while his wife is getting breakfast. He can separate the cream and begin a steady cash income with the first day in his new home. The regular weekly return from the sale of cream enables the new settler to pay cash for his household supplies and he need not have store bills. The skim milk fed to hens and pigs adds to the profit.

The country house and failures in land farming in the southwest have come from attempts to make a living from exclusive grain farming and no stock. A careful dry land farmer in eastern Colorado raised six profitable crops of grain in 16 years. The 1914



In Peace and in War
 in Sickness and in Health--in
 Good Times and in Bad Times--
 in all climes and in all seasons

SHREDDED WHEAT

is the one staple, universal breakfast cereal and sells at the same price throughout the civilized world. War is always the excuse for increasing the cost of living, but no dealer can raise the price of Shredded Wheat. It is always the same in price and quality--contains more real nutriment than meat or eggs--is ready-cooked and ready-to-serve.

Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits, heated in the oven to restore crispness and eaten with milk or cream, will supply all the nutriment needed for a half day's work at a cost of not over four cents. Deliciously nourishing and satisfying for any meal with fruits or creamed vegetables.

Made only by
 The Shredded Wheat Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

ALL OF WAR HALTS EVERY INDUSTRY IN EUROPE AND MEN FLOCK TO STANDARDS

One of the most amazing things to be seen in the world today is the rapidity with which the nations involved in the war have almost entirely abandoned their ordinary occupations and have flocked to the standards of war. In the United States it is doubtful if the people have any adequate idea of the magnitude and character of the preparation. Although the words "mobilization" and "concentration" seem in this country to have become household words and a familiar part of the world's vocabulary only in the last few weeks, they are words as common and potent in the European countries in times of peace as under present conditions. The first effect of mobilization time is the instant cessation of all ordinary occupations of life. All thoughts and desires, turning from ordinary pursuits to one thing, the flag; that is the defense of the plow, the saw and the ship. All business stops. All ordinary traffic ceases. Travel pours only one way. That is, toward the concentration points and toward the enemy. Every railroad station master has a booklet indicating all the military trains which could pass his station, should that section of the railroad be put to its most extreme use. In the present war perhaps the most unique mobilization was that of England, where there is no compulsory military service. When England declared war against Germany and prepared to send an expeditionary force to the continent to aid the French and Belgians, and the war office called for volunteers, the recruiting stations were overwhelmed with applicants. Men of all classes hastened to join the colors. For days and nights thousands of men stood in long lines, waiting to be examined. They were lords and laborers, poets and porters, society men in silk hats and workers in caps. Democratically they rubbed elbows, all anxious to don a uniform and go to the front. When the actual mobilization began, the newspapers of England were asked not to publish anything concerning military movements. They complied and the entire mobilization was conducted with the utmost secrecy. Two hundred and fifty thousand British troops were concentrated at seaports, loaded on transports and sent to the continent, and the world knew nothing about it until they were on French soil and on their march to the front. Takes Charge of Railroads. When mobilization began the British government took possession of all railroads of the United Kingdom and for days regular traffic was interrupted. There were no passenger trains from London to the seaports while the troops were being embarked. The men put to sea from Portsmouth, Falmouth, Liverpool and Dublin, Ireland, and during the process there was no regular traffic to or from those ports. In little more than a week after the movement began, the British expeditionary force was in conjunction with the French and Belgians. In France the mobilization was conducted with the greatest dispatch and efficiency. To facilitate the concentration and avoid confusion at the point of assembly, the reservists were ordered to join the colors on certain days. Each man liable for mobilization had received an individual notice, commanding him to report at a designated place on a certain day. Thus the French army was concentrated in a remarkably short time and without confusion. Mobilization in Russia. In Russia, the mobilization was a gigantic task. The czar, in the first stages of the war, was reported to have massed two million men on the German and Austrian frontiers. Military experts were amazed in contemplation of this herculean undertaking. Everything but the business of war was at a standstill. The troops had to be transported, some of them, for hundreds of miles, to the points of concentration. More than 40 long trains daily arrived at the various camps. Trains ran continuously, crisscrossing one on the heels of the other. Every railroad engine in Russia was used to haul cars of troops, vast flatcars loaded with artillery, long trains of ammunition and provisions. From the Russian borders, the stores were closed, the schools discontinued. Day and night, along every road and by path, there marched along streams of men, young and middle-aged, hurrying to the nearest railway station, whence a train would carry them to the designated camp, where they would receive uniforms, arms and ammunition and be transformed into his imperial majesty's soldiers. In Austria-Hungary the matter of mobilization was not so difficult, because for months that nation had been ready for war. At the end of the long Balkan struggle, it will be remembered, Austria-Hungary was on the verge of war with Serbia, and later got into a difficulty with Montenegro. At that time the Austrian reservists mobilized and they were all ready to take up arms again. German Methods Unknown. Less is known of the mobilization in Germany than in the other countries. Immediately on the declaration of war by the Kaiser, a rigid censorship was established and practically no news has come out of that country since. Returning tourists have told something of the military activity there. Germany has been looking for a great war for many months and was almost in complete readiness for it. Her huge standing army was equipped with the best arms of every sort. The men were well drilled and in excellent condition. The navy was well equipped. The reservists in Germany had been called to colors for drilling and maneuvers often in the last few years than those of any other country. When the mobilization order went out, therefore, the German troops were in readiness down to the last detail and in a remarkably short time the Kaiser had massed his millions of troops on the French and Belgian frontiers. One of the appalling effects of war is that it paralyzes industry. In Russia, for example, when the call to the colors every man of fighting age, there will be no men left to carry on the business of the nation. There will be no men to till the fields, to make food and clothing, to carry on manufactures. The women will have to raise such crops as are produced. The same is true to a lesser extent in France and Germany. In the latter country, the Kaiser has called on all men between 18 and 45 to do military duty. That paralyzed the great manufactures of Germany and halted agriculture. All branches of business are at a standstill. In France the government requested the women to go into the fields and harvest the crops. The women thus working in the fields are those who formerly made the lingerie imported by the United States. That industry, therefore, is at a standstill. With approximately 17,000,000 men of Europe under arms, there can be few but women and children to carry on the life and business of the nations and industries of the continent are bound to suffer for many years to come.

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CARDINAL FERRATA

Who with three other princes of the church, was at the bedside of Pope Pius X when he passed away, is regarded by many as the most likely candidate for the throne of St. Peter when the conclave is held. Cardinal Ferrata has been regarded as one of the greatest diplomats of the church today. He was very close to Pope Pius and stands in high favor with the reigning royal family of Italy, a great point in his favor. He has been at Rome, Brussels and Paris, where he has handled the delicate questions of the nations and the governments to which he was accredited with tact and success.

BUMPER COTTON CROP IS FORECAST

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—A bumper crop of cotton, which may equal or exceed the record crop of 1911 when final returns are made, is indicated by the department of agriculture report today, showing the condition of the crop on August 25 to be 75 percent of normal. A production of 12,000,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight is interpreted by the department experts from the condition figures. This is 1,350,000 bales more than forecast from the July condition figures, result of excellent growing conditions throughout the cotton belt during August.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Delegates of the Liverpool, New Orleans and New York cotton exchanges met here today to discuss a settlement of the international interest in the contracts that were left outstanding when the exchange closed at the end of last month. No official statement has been made as to the extent and the exact character of this interest, but it is generally believed that foreign operators are short, here against purchases in Liverpool. These contracts are supposed to represent the bulk of the remaining old business. Many brokers believe a satisfactory settlement will clear the way for the reopening of the exchanges.

GERMANS GET COLD SHOULDER IN LONDON

Many Change Business Names in Order to Hold British Trade

By HERBERT TEMPLE, European Manager of the International News Service. LONDON, Aug. 31.—There are in London many thousands of Germans, in various lines of business, whom the international war has affected in a variety of ways. Though the people of London are not as actively partisan as the citizens of Paris and Berlin, they have, nevertheless, showed the German in their midst that they are not welcome and that Londoners in time of war want nothing Teutonic. That German residents and commercial houses in all parts of London are feeling a not unreasonable anxiety these days is evident in many ways. One sees it in the West-end, where 18 offices of the German steamship companies are shuttered. Bakers and other tradesmen in that section, who have by years of dealing known familiar to customers under honest German names, have lost much of their trade, and are trying to regain it under such English names as "Stewart & Company" and "Harris" and the like.

Ute Chief

is genuine Manitou Soda water. It is put up at our large, modern bottling plant located in the midst of a group of springs, and gas from the springs direct to the bottle where it is charged only with its own natural carbonic acid gas.

"Look for the Indian on the Label"

Ute Chief

Change Names. On many stores catering to German trade the signs, "Deutsche Apotheke," have mysteriously disappeared over night. Other German traders people are adopting strenuous measures to hold their trade and ingratiate their British customers. In one West-end delicatessen shop appears a sign, "The proprietor is a naturalized British subject," and that "Twenty-five per cent of the takings of all my shops will be given to the British Red Cross society." The average Londoner, who would not dream of throwing a stone through a drugstore's window or helping to wreck a caterer's store, may smile at these things. Such many parts of the city German residents have little cause to smile. In two cases German bakers' shops have been wrecked in the night, and in one case a German grocer suffered similarly. In the foreign quarters, where Germans live and do business in great numbers, stories have been spread that German bakers, druggists and caterers have planned to poison their food and medicines in order to kill their English patrons. Such stories are utterly groundless, of course, but in the heated time of war they inflame the British people of the neighborhood and lead to violence, lawlessness and outrage. At present the Germans themselves are outwardly serene, but not a few of them are quietly disposing of their business and property preparatory to leaving the country, some of them returning to the fatherland, but the most of them going to the United States. Yellow complexion, pimples and disfiguring blemishes on the face or body can be gotten rid of by doctoring the liver, which is torpid. HERBINE is a powerful liver correctant. It purifies the system, stimulates the vital organs and puts the body in fine vigorous condition. Price 50c. Sold by Medley-Archardus Drug Co. Ad.

BALANCE OF POWER UNDERLYING CAUSE OF EUROPEAN WAR

National Jealousy Prompts Nations to Fly at Each Others' Throats

By BURTON L. FRAZIER, Staff Correspondent of the International News Service.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The balance of European power is the subject of the stipulations war now rending all Europe. Not sympathy with Serbia or Austria, nor fraternal feeling for Slav or Teuton, nor provisions of the triple alliance or the triple entente drew the great powers into a titanic death struggle, but the threatened overturning of the balance of power. Why did England declare war against Germany and send her troops to the continent and her fleets into the North sea and the Mediterranean to stand beside France and Russia against Germany and Austria-Hungary? That is a question which the British public and perhaps the people of the United States did not clearly understand in the heat of the moment when the war began.

Why England Entered War. Contrary to popular opinion, England did not hot-headedly espouse the cause of little Serbia nor did Great Britain blindly follow the lead of France and Russia, her allies in the triple entente. England did not allow either her sympathies nor her diplomatic obligations to run away with her. She declared war to preserve the balance of power in Europe. That is the stake in this most far-reaching war that may involve 17,000,000 men of Europe at a cost of approximately \$54,000,000 a day for period of time that no man can estimate.

The full gravity of the present European situation cannot be appreciated unless it is clearly and definitely understood that in this great international conflagration, England could not, in her own most vital interest, afford to stand out.

It was not a matter of sympathy, of philanthropy, or of international honor, as some of the talk in parliament might have indicated at the time England's action was being discussed, but a matter of self-preservation.

Balance of Power. By the balance of power is meant the control of Europe. The object of Great Britain's foreign policy is to keep the great powers in equilibrium. The increased strength of the triple alliance, brought about by the enormous military and naval development of Germany, forced the dual alliance of France and Russia. In the same way the rise of Germany led to the conclusion of the entente cordiale between England and France, which, on being extended to Russia, resulted in the present triple entente.

The whole security of the British empire, economically, commercially, industrially, as well as in naval and military power, depends on the maintenance of the balance of power. By balance of power is meant the equal, or as nearly equal as possible, distribution of power among the six great nations, such a distribution as has prevailed since 1870. Should any one nation become too powerful, by the absorption of another state or group of small states, it would cause an overbalance of power and Europe's equilibrium would be upset.

Thus it was that Germany, fearing the long-threatened Pan-Slavic union, jumped into the conflict. Germany feared that Russia designed to unite all the Slav countries of the Balkans—Serbia, Bulgaria, Rumania and Montenegro—into an empire that, joined with Russia, would give the Slavonic people an overwhelming advantage and upset the balance.

Anti-Germanic Sentiment. In like manner, Russia, England and France feared that Austria-Hungary had designs on Serbia and other small Slav states of southeastern Europe and might annex them. If she were victorious, Austria and Germany too much of the balance of power and would have upset the equilibrium in the other direction. That was why, in the last effort to avert a general war, Austria-Hungary offered to guarantee the

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sovereignty of Serbia and to agree that she would not attempt to take any Serbian territory. Great Britain cannot jeopardize her maritime supremacy, safeguarding her communication with her over-seas dominions, Canada, Australia, India and Africa, by running the risk of any one power, or group of powers, obtaining ascendancy on the continent. She cannot impair her jealously-guarded traditions of liberty in her constitution and legislation by exposing England to the danger of dictation from a foreign power with ideas of government and freedom utterly remote from her own. For these reasons, England was bound to stand by France and to allow France to be crushed or the dual alliance to be weakened. Therefore, England joined the war to protect herself, not to aid Serbia alone, or even to fulfill her obligations to the triple entente, but to preserve the balance of power.

BRITISH TROOPS FALL INTO GERMAN TRAP

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A British letter received here from a British officer at the front tells how a British cavalry regiment suffered severe loss through a ruse of the enemy. The regiment, it seems, sighted a German battery not far off firing in a reverse direction and the British officer decided that the battery was unaware of their presence. Whereupon he ordered a cavalry charge down into the valley which lay between them and the battery. Unfortunately the bottom of the valley had been very cleverly studded with concealed barbed wire, into which a great portion of the regiment rushed before the front rank could give warning. Immediately the German battery turned its guns around inflicting heavy loss.

Acute Indigestion. "I was annoyed for over a year by attacks of acute indigestion, followed by constipation," writes Mrs. M. J. Gallagher, Geneva, N. Y. "I tried everything that was recommended to me for this complaint, but nothing did me much good until about four months ago I saw Chamberlain's Tablets advertised and procured a bottle of them from our druggist. I soon realized that I had gotten the right thing, for they helped me at once. Since taking two bottles of them I can eat heartily without any bad effects." Sold by all dealers. Adv.

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The ONLY water on the American continent recharged solely with its own natural gas.

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AVOID IMITATIONS!

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All counterfeiters, imitations and "just as good" are but cheap imitations that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA? Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Purgative, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its use is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, and Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea. The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use for Over 30 Years THE CENTRAL COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

SEAMEN'S SERVICE BILL SIDETRACKED IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The seamen's bill revising regulations of service on American ships has been sidetracked in the senate for fear that additional restrictions on shipping would have a harmful effect during the European crisis when other measures are being enacted to encourage a merchant marine.

Swellings of the flesh caused by inflammation, cold, fractures of the bone, toothache, neuralgia or rheumatism can be relieved by applying BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It should be well rubbed in over the part affected. Its great healing and penetrating power eases the pain, reduces swelling and restores natural conditions. Price 25c. 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Medley-Archardus Drug Co. Ad.

Nephew of the famous field marshal who directed German operations in 1918.

Admiral von Tirpitz, the German naval secretary. Has held office un-interrupted since 1917, and with the Kaiser has been the creator of the modern German navy.

Vice Admiral Amero D'Amo Stella the commander-in-chief of the Italian Active Fleet.

Lieutenant General Alberto Pollio, chief of the Italian army general staff.

General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army. Born in 1852 and served in the Kaiser's Prussian war. A burly country gentleman of great simplicity of character.

Admiral Roule De Lapuyere, commander-in-chief of the Active French fleet. A former minister of marine, who did splendid work in reorganizing the French navy at a time when it had sunk owing to mismanagement into a state of unpreparedness.

General Sir Charles Douglas, chief of the British imperial general staff, who has had considerable war service in India and South Africa.

Lord Kitchener, British war minister and the most famous English soldier of today. The hero of Khartoum.

COTTON MARKET

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26. The production of the cotton crop on August 25 was 74.9 per cent of a normal, the department of agriculture announced today.

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